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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Sees New Deal Win

Illinois Opens G. O. P. Attack

Baldwin: 'U.S. Is a Dictatorship'

Amsterdam Cuts Many Gems

Berlin Flays Communism Aim

Gandhi Omits Week's Meals

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells a Green Bay (Wis.) audience that the New Deal is going on and that "neither the demand nor the action has reached the end of the road." Two types of opponents of this action are those whose objectives are right but who won't cooperate because they want their own methods, and those who demand some message to the people that will restore "confidence." He pictures the critics of the New Deal as demanding that supervision of business of all kinds shall be abolished so that "the old law of the tooth and the claw" would reign once more. His reply indicates continuance of New Deal policies—"The people will not restore that ancient order."

¶ Springfield, Ill., sees a nation-wide assault on the New Deal launched at the Republican state convention. About 5000 persons crowd into the Fair Grounds Coliseum to hear a score of well-known orators. State Chairman Justus L. Johnson calls upon President Roosevelt to explain his policies on agriculture, labor and relief. He declares AAA is in the hands of radicals, charges Secretary of Labor Perkins with refusing to deport Communist agitators, and says extravagance is encouraged in relief expenditures—Here boom the first big guns of the Republican bombardment.

¶ The President hears sharp criticism of the New Deal from high places in the United States and other nations. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, noted physicist and student of public affairs, broadcasts his view that the paternalism of the New Deal "weakens self-reliance, discourages private initiative, diminishes opportunity." "Stateism" he finds a more serious threat to Americanism than Communism or Naziism. Stanley Baldwin, Acting Prime Minister of Great Britain, says the United States, with Constitution broken down, is practically under a dictatorship—He calls Britain now the sole guardian of democracy.

¶ Washington sees work begin on the enlarging of the White House executive offices, at a cost of $135,000. After many conflicts with artists who feared the beauty of the White House might be impaired, the plans have been worked out satisfactorily. President Theodore Roosevelt built an executive office in 1902. President Taft enlarged it nine years later. President Hoover added to it to accommodate his expanded staff of 75. The current enlargement must take care of a staff of more than 150—The New Deal gives the President immediate command of the largest group of business undertakings in the world.

¶ Amsterdam is happy and excited because the world has started to buying diamonds once more. In December, 1933, there were only 300 diamond cutters at work, but July finds 1200 busily at their benches. Prices are still modest, compared to boom days, and Amsterdam, believing the present increasing purchasing is for investment rather than for a display of opulence, does not conclude that the depression is entirely over. But the hum of activity is unmistakable—Americans are still the largest buyers of the sparkling stones.

¶ U. S. Treasury announces revenues from liquor in the first seven months of 1934 reaching $184,923,535. This income from the 29 states where liquor sale is legalized shows $103,915,651 from beer and other malt beverages and $81,007,884 from distilled spirits and wine. Heaviest returns were from Pennsylvania. But much liquor being sold is paying in nothing. Federal prisons prepare for hundreds of new inmates as the Treasury's 5000 revenue agents plan their work—They announce a finish campaign against the disdainful bootlegger.

¶ Berlin hears Dr. M. E. Dodd declare to the World Baptist Conference that Communism offers the most direct challenge to Christianity today. This American churchman pictures Communism as seeking, through world dominion, the overthrow of religion and of all existing order. He finds nationalism, bolshevism, industrialism and socialism lifting voices in the confusion of an ailing world, with appeals that are geographical, racial and class and therefore inadequate—The only adequate spiritual remedy must be one with a truly universal application.

¶ India sees Mahatma Gandhi begin a new seven-day fast. This is his method of expiating the mistake of his zealous followers in inflicting physical injuries on Pundit Lal Nath, Hindu leader. In a written message Gandhi warns against all violence, saying success comes only by appealing to the reason and touching the hearts of opponents—Many may doubt the wisdom of Mr. Gandhi's fast, but few will deny the wisdom of his words.

Hitler Gives New Amnesty To Prisoners

Act Marks Assumption of Double Powers by Der Führer

General Appeal Made

British Leaders Had Signed Petition, Especially for Certain Pacifists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 9—An amnesty decree, which it is expected will result in the release of several thousand Socialists and Communists from concentration camps, has just been signed by Chancellor Hitler in connection with his assumption of presidential power, that is to say uniting in his person the functions of president and chancellor.

The amnesty decree primarily deals with ordinary punishment but has also a certain significance in reference to political crime. Offences against the Leader and Reich's Chancellor either in word or writing are covered and where a prisoner has been carried away by political passion this will now be taken into account.

This is taken to mean that all political crimes during the past year will be reviewed, especially those between Jan. 30, 1933, and Aug. 2, 1934.

Crimes excluded from this amnesty are treason against the state and gathering of explosives to use for political purposes.

Chancellor Hitler went to Bavaria today for a several days' rest and recuperation.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prominent British citizens recently forwarded an appeal to Chancellor Hitler asking him to release a number of imprisoned German pacificists. This appeal was issued by a group of prominent Members of Parliament, professors, clergymen, economists and literary men. It is understood that similar appeals were being made in Poland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States.

The British appeal quotes examples of Herr Hitler's speeches such as the one addressed to the German nation Oct. 14, 1933, when he said: "The German Government is most profoundly convinced that its appeal to the whole German nation will prove to the world that the Government's love of peace and also its views on the subject of honor, represent the longing for peace and the code of honor of the entire nation."

"We welcome these expressions of your desire for peace," the British appeal to Herr Hitler points out, "and recognize that peace is a paramount need of the German people, as indeed it is of all other peoples. We would respectfully urge that it is inconsistent with these declarations that there are still retained in concentration camps a number of men who are known for having devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the same cause of peace.

"Among others we would particularly mention Carl von Ossietzky, Fritz Küster and Erich Mühsam—the first of whom is in a concentration camp near Osnabrück, the two latter in Oranienburg."

Business Expands Postal Force

Truce Called in Malden Strike

Huntington Av. Subway Revived

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

Letter and Package Trade Climbs

Better business! That's how Boston's Postmaster William E. Hurley explains Washington's decision to expand postal forces, giving the local office 119 more workers.

But that isn't the whole story. The move is just a step, Mr. Hurley says, in a broad federal program of rehiring. The Capital has found, he says, that with the Post Office budget balanced and the letter and package business generally improving, it may better lift employment restrictions. Mr. Hurley expects to hear from Washington at any time, in fact, that he may go ahead and hire as he sees fit, a complete reversal of federal policy in the Post Office Department.

The office here is operating now with 725 fewer men than five years ago. The waiting list includes more than 600. Eventual rehiring of probably all of these is now foreseen by Mr. Hurley. He has vacancies now, he says, which he would fill immediately if the word came from Washington.

The order allowing the expansion of 119, which goes into effect Aug. 16, is just a forerunner, he believes, of further good news.

And the postal business, Mr. Hurley thinks, is one of the best barometers of the nation's business in general.

Jobs For Somebody

Wanted, machinists experienced on large tools; also domestic workers!

The Boston office of the Massachusetts State Employment Service says there are still shortages in these lines. There were generally, in July, it says, more jobs and more persons applying for them than in June. Most of these, says Mr. Everett L. Hanna, superintendent, were laborers and contractors' local operators for public works projects.

Strike

Armistice in Malden

Peace, at least until 10 o'clock tomorrow, envelops the region of Malden's Gregory-Read Wood Heel Company plant.

Union organizers have looked greedily upon this plant, an open shop, hoping for new members. Pickets from Lynn and elsewhere for several days tried persuasion. Arguments with police sent many to jail, 69 having been arrested yesterday following a particularly vehement controversy between 100 patrolmen and 300 agitators.

Authorities say that as there isn't a legal strike at the plant the picketing is illegal. Union leaders disagree. A truce was called today, however. No pickets will try marching until 10 tomorrow. In the meantime union leaders hope to settle either the union membership issue, or solve the picket legality problem.

Yesterday's "bombing" of an automobile owned by an employee of the plant, today turned out to be a malicious attack perhaps, but not a matter of explosives. Gasoline sprayed over the car took flame, investigators think, when ignited by a match in the hands of unknown

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Pledge of Fealty By Reich Pastors Planned by Nazis

Secret Synod Session Held to Vote Action and Then Disband

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—Germany's Protestant pastors and church officials will be required to take an oath of fealty to Chancellor Hitler, just as National Socialist Storm Troops and members of the regular army did last week.

This important step to secure uniform support for Herr Hitler following his assumption of the powers of President was announced by Dr. August Jaeger, Nazi Commissioner for Protestant Churches.

Dr. Jaeger at the same time explained new rules to be imposed by the National Synod today which will deliver the Protestant Church bag and baggage into the hands of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller and the German Christians (Nazi churchmen).

They appear designed to stamp out independent thought and action by the clergy, a considerable num-

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U. S. Nationalizes Silver at 50 Cents; All Bullion Called

Treasury Issues President's Order—Answers Critics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The United States today nationalized silver.

The order, countersigned for President Roosevelt by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had been ready for some time. It was promulgated the moment the domestic price of silver reached 49.5 cents an ounce on the New York exchange.

By the terms of the order the Government, under its powers of eminent domain, arbitrarily takes over all silver bullion in the United States as of today. Silver imports after today are not included. Neither is silver ore, foreign silver coins and domestic silver coins. All domestic holders of silver bullion are directed to turn over to United States mints all silver bullion in their possession.

Holders of silver are given 90 days within which to deliver it to the mints.

Theoretically the Government will pay $1.2929 plus an ounce for the nationalized silver. Actually it will pay 50 cents an ounce. The difference is the deduction of 61 8-25 per cent for seigniorage, brassage, coinage and other mint charges. The individual who turns in silver bullion to the mint will receive either in currency or minted silver the equivalent of 50 cents an ounce for each ounce he surrenders.

Protects Treasury

Promulgation of the order followed swiftly on a preparatory move to protect the Treasury against any sudden influx of foreign silver seeking to take advantage of the new high price. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, last night ordered all incoming shipments of silver of $100 or more value to be accompanied by consular invoices.

By this device it will be known from what sources silver is entering the country. At the same time a licensing system for the private purchase of silver within the United States will further enable the Government to keep its hands on the supply and prevent the country from being flooded with foreign silver.

Ample provision is made in the President's Executive order making silver the property of the Government for the acquisition by private individuals of all silver legitimately needed for use in arts and crafts and industry. A licensing system will be set up and liberal administration of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Foreign Trade Pacts to Allay Threat of U. S. Crop Surplus, Hull and Wallace Declare

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—With farm prices gaining rapidly as a result of the drought and disappearance of the last major surpluses—corn and cotton—agriculture officials are reminding the country that the present situation is only temporary and that in reality the production capacity of agriculture is about 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres in excess of demand.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, made this statement in explaining the purposes and intents of the reciprocal trade agreements now being negotiated with foreign governments. It came just at a time when the department is adjusting its present cotton regulations in the face of a record short crop and is revising its plans for next year to provide for "very much less" acreage reduction in all major agricultural commodities.

In a joint statement with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Mr. Wallace declared that the farmer will get his share of benefits from the new trade treaties. To the extent that the tariff arrangements are successful in reopening our export markets, it will be unnecessary to withdraw the 30,000,000 extra acres from production, he said.

"Restoration of foreign trade is one of the methods by which this Administration intends to restore the farmers' purchasing power and promote an equitable relation between the prices of commodities that farmers produce and the prices of commodities that farmers buy," the two Cabinet officers stated.

"We do not intend to make trade agreements with foreign countries that will sacrifice the interest of agriculture in order to help other groups," they added. "As a matter of fact agriculture and manufacturing industries will both gain not only from the increase in the farmers' purchasing power which will follow the opening of export markets for agricultural products, but will also gain directly from the concessions on our manufactured exports which we will seek to obtain. Increased automobile exports, for example, would mean greater purchasing power of automobile factory employees for meat, milk and fruits and vegetables."

Mr. Wallace admitted that concessions will have to be made with foreign countries, but held that it would not be necessary to sacrifice any basic agricultural or manufacturing industries. He indicated that the quota system imposed by a number of foreign countries against agricultural imports from other countries would be one of the first things that the negotiators will seek to have removed.

Meanwhile cotton jumped nearly $2.50 a bale following the announcement from the department that the cotton crop, now estimated at 9,195,000 bales, will be the smallest since 1896, with the single exception of 1921. Mr. Wallace made it clear that the crop estimate may undergo some changes if weather improves, but he went ahead with plans to have farmers who do not reach the allotments assigned them under the Bankhead Act sell their quota certificates to growers in other sections who have produced more than their allotments.

Cotton growers in Texas and Arkansas whose crop averages more than 20 per cent below the Bankhead quota may sell their certificates to farmers in North Carolina, Alabama and other states which have an excess. The department has not yet determined what the selling price of these certificates should be, but Mr. Wallace estimated that their sale should bring $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 into the hands of those whose crops failed. There will be more of these certificates on the market than can be bought but this year's crop stands about 1,200,000 bales below the crop allowed by the Bankhead law.

Africans Thought Selves Only Humans

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Discovery of an African tribe of 70 Lake Dwellers who believed themselves to be the only humans on earth was described today by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson who returned on the liner Manhattan from a twenty-month air expedition through Africa.

This tribe lives on a small island in Lake Rudolph which lies partly in Kenya and partly in Abyssinia. The Johnsons reached the lake, which hitherto they had found inaccessible, by using two amphibians. Mr. Johnson said the natives were too stupid to be particularly interested in the arrival of white people from out of the air.

Labor Decides Against Bacon For Governor

State Federation Votes to Oppose Him on His Record

Craft Plan Favored

Eastern and Western Parts of State Split Over Election of President

By a vote of 130 to 2, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today passed a resolution to oppose unalterably the candidacy of Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican preprimary candidate for Governor, and to work unceasingly for his defeat.

Following an arraignment of Mr. Bacon, the federation in convention here translated its bitter hostility to Mr. Bacon into action.

With the introduction of a resolution calling upon the federation now holding its forty-ninth annual convention to oppose unalterably the candidacy, an issue brewing for three years burst wide open.

Because of the important political consequence of a labor position against Mr. Bacon, Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the federation, threw the issue open to debate.

Charge of Persecution

Supporters of Mr. Bacon in the labor ranks were not lacking, for Mr. John McLaren took the platform and charged the federation with persecution, falsifying the labor records of Mr. Bacon and of abandoning its traditional nonpartisan attitude.

The controversy pivoted around the pamphlet issued by labor leaders on Mr. Bacon's record and another pamphlet issued by the Lieutenant-Governor denying the facts in the first publication.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation and spearhead in the Bacon attack, followed Mr. McLaren.

Vote by vote he reviewed Mr. Bacon's record. On the table he had placed eight volumes containing the records of Mr. Bacon's votes throughout the eight years of his services in the Massachusetts Senate and as president of the Senate. He invited everyone to examine the records and ascertain for himself the final truth about Mr. Bacon's labor attitude.

Watt Analyzes Votes

In a speech that plainly stirred the convention and probably settling Mr. Bacon's status with labor, Mr. Watt denounced Mr. Bacon for having voted for only inconsequential or harmful labor measures and against laws favorable to the worker.

Mr. Bacon was pictured as the arch foe of labor; as a man whose first vote was cast against ratification of the child labor amendment; as a man merely "tolerant of" but not sympathetic toward labor, and as a man who in his eagerness to win labor's vote deliberately misrepresented his legislative records.

"Perhaps," Mr. Watt said, "we will be sorry on Nov. 7 because of our stand, but I would rather go down to defeat than to vote for a man who I know to be what he is."

The resolution read, resolved: "that the delegates attending the forty-ninth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor go on record as absolutely opposed to the candidacy of Gaspar Griswold Bacon for nomination and election to the governorship of Massachusetts, and, be it further resolved, that the delegates attending this convention urge the thousands of wage earners they represent and their friends to join in bringing about his decisive defeat."

Use of Company Unions

A new quirk was given to the labor problem today by Mr. Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who declared that employers in promoting company unions are unwittingly doing a service to organized labor.

Mr. Fenton, who is attending the forty-ninth annual convention

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Baghdad Fliers Land In England, Halfway To 6000-Mile Goal

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The trail of the Caribou landed here today after a flight of 30 hours and 43 minutes from Wasaga Beach, Ont.

The fliers, Mr. James Ayling and Mr. Leonard Reid, had set out to establish a new long-distance record with Baghdad, Iraq, as their goal.

Their landing means that they only covered a little more than half of the 6300 miles they had set as their objective. The airmen set their black biplane down on Heston Airfield after covering approximately 3700 miles.

They were sighted at 4:55 p. m., Greenwich Mean Time (11:55 a. m., E. S. T.), over Stag Lane Airdrome. They hopped off from Canada at 5:12 a. m., E. S. T., yesterday.

Their rapidly diminishing supply of gasoline forced the fliers to change their plans and to decide to land in England, Mr. Reid said. They brought their plane down on a private flying field in Middlesex a short time after they circled over the Hendon Airdrome on the northern outskirts of London.

The fliers, who landed without notice to watchers below, were running into increasing unfavorable weather.

President Ignores Party By Indorsing La Follette Against Regular Democrat

West Gets Close to New Deal

Associated Press **People Wait to See Presidential Party** The Christian Science Monitor

Roosevelt, in Glacier National Park, Being Made a Chief of the Blackfeet Indian Tribe. Mrs. Roosevelt Is on the Right and in the Background Is One of the Park's Famous Peaks.

New Deal Called Square

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 9 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's address today at Green Bay:

I am glad to take part in the commemoration of the landing in Green Bay of the man who can truly be called the first white pioneer of Wisconsin.

Over all the years the purposes of the men and women who established civilization in Wisconsin and in the Northwest were the same as those that stimulated the earlier settlers of the Atlantic seaboard. Men everywhere throughout Europe had suffered from the imperfect and often unjust governments of their home lands, and were driven by deep desire to find security and enlarged opportunity for themselves and their children.

The new population flowing into our new lands of opportunity was a mixed population, differing often in language, in external customs and in habits of thought. But in one thing they were alike—they shared a deep purpose to rid themselves forever of the jealousies, the prejudices, the intrigues, and the violence, whether internal or external, that disturbed their lives abroad.

They sought a life less fettered by the exploitations that selfish men set up in governments that are not free. They sought a wider opportunity for the average man.

They Did Not Fear Government

Having achieved the initial adventure of migration to new homes, they moved forward to the further adventure of establishing forms of government and methods of operating these forms of government that might assure them the things that they sought. They believed that men, out of their intelligence and their self-discipline, could create and use forms of government that would not enslave the human spirit, but free it and nourish it. They did not fear government, because they knew that government in the new world was their own.

They built here in Wisconsin a state destined for extraordinary achievements. They set up institutions to enforce law and order, to care for the unfortunate, to promote the arts of industry and agriculture. They built a university and school system as enlightened as any that the world affords. They set up against all selfish private interests the organized authority of the people themselves through the state. They transformed utilities into public servants instead of private means of exploitation.

The average man in Wisconsin waged a long and bitter fight for his rights. Here, and in the nation at large, this battle has been twofold.

He has had to fight nature. From the time that the settlers started to clear the land until now, he has been compelled to assert the power of his brains and courage over the blind powers of the wind and the sun and the soil. He paid no heed to the reactionaries who would tell

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Republicans Launch Drive To Oust New Dealers at Polls; Charge AAA With Radicalism

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 9 (AP)—Efforts to recoup political power were launched at the Republican state convention today with broadside attacks upon the national and state administrations.

Some 5000 persons crowded the fair grounds coliseum to listen to a score of orators, adopt a platform and launch the campaign for the November election.

Fletcher Gives Signal

Wide attention focused on Mr. Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, the new Republican National Chairman. His address was regarded as the signal for the start of the G. O. P. campaign in the entire Middle West, as well as in Illinois.

Although some points were yet to be determined, the platform contained a liberal denunciation of the Democratic Administration's policies.

It was the first Republican convention since the party was swept out of power by the Democratic landslide of 1932.

AAA Held Radical

State Chairman Justus L. Johnson, launched the attack in a statement calling upon President Roosevelt to explain his policies on agriculture, labor and relief.

Denouncing the Administration of the New Deal, he contended that the AAA is in the hands of radicals, charged Secretary Frances Perkins is refusing to deport communistic labor agitators and said extravagance has been encouraged in Illinois relief expenditures.

HAMMETT, Idaho, Aug. 9 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah yesterday urged establishment of a central government-controlled bank of issue to "take control of our currency out of the hands of private interests."

He announced his views in addressing the Hammett Grange.

The Senator explained that in 1912, when the Federal Reserve System was established, "seven or eight of us favored a central government bank in preference to the federal reserve."

"It is my belief that the Government should control the bank issue," he said. "It should not farm out the right to issue currency and regulate the value of money." He asserted that under the present system the amount of currency in circulation was regulated by those "interested in whether there is to be more, or less." The amount in circulation, he said, determines its value, and in turn determines the value of commodities in relation to it.

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Things Present

Although many groups have been organized to boycott bad films, none have been established to praise the good ones. The editorial "Positive Film Improvement" proposes a plan by which every moviegoer can help the wholesome films rout the undesirable.

Imagine a man being invited to America as the "greatest of modern bookbinders," but announcing himself on arrival as the "veriest impostor who ever came to your shores"! Read "Celebrities Off Parade," on the Editorial Page.

Every student of music will have a fellow-feeling for the youthful MacDowell as he played before the great Liszt. The account of the experience will be found on the Home Forum Page.

Planning a picnic? Some good games are suggested in "Fun on the Run," on the Young Folks' Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, the Casual Day, and an interesting waterfall layout for the Monitor Camera Club.

The Wide Horizon, which will be a daily feature on the editorial page beginning next Monday, should interest all students of international affairs.

Refusal to Follow State Leaders' Request Marks Cleavage

Impels Left Wing Reform Tendency

Says Confidence Is Back and New Deal Will Go Stronger Than Ever

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 9—President Roosevelt today nailed the New Deal's flag of aggressive liberalism to the mast.

In a challenging and probably historic address, delivered at the tercentenary celebration here, he revivified all of his Administration's Left-Wing policies, binding himself to a program of reform such as has never been seen before in practical American politics.

As an essential step, he indorsed the candidacy of Senator Robert M. La Follette, who is running for reëlection on the Independent Progressive ticket. By this act he defied the old-line Democrats who fought with him on his special train far into the night before last. He thus indorses a liberal candidate when a regular Democrat will be in the field against him.

That is a sensational breaking away from party lines in the United States. It marks, not the New Deal's first bid for nonpartisan support, but its first discarding of its former vehicle, the Democratic Party. And the President speaks of his 1932 victory as a "great national movement," as "a common cause, irrespective of many older political traditions."

Turns to Man in the Street

In his progressivist, non-partisan appeal to the nation, the President turns from the upper stratum of society—which he tacitly admits may be critical—by declaring that, "those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen." It is these "men in the street," who have ecstatically cheered Mr. Roosevelt on his swing across the country.

The tens of thousands at Green Bay, applauding the radical declarations in every few sentences of the President's speech, caught his political points immediately, and in particular the indorsement of Senator La Follette, whom the President mentioned by name in a departure from his prepared manuscript.

The speech, which went out over a national radio network, was plain announcement to the country that in electing Congress this year, it is voting for or against the liberal reforms of the new deal. The President leaves no room for doubt that—if indorsed—he plans to march rapidly ahead with those reform plans of his administration which have aroused most criticism.

Open Challenge to G. O. P.

There can be no confusion about the issue before the people, as stated in this—the one outstanding political speech in his swing across the country. It is an open challenge to the Republican National Committee, which has also made the issue that of conservatism versus liberalist, and to the national chairman, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, who is attacking Government experiment across the line at Springfield, Ill. this same afternoon.

The President paid tribute to the Wisconsin pioneer, Jean Nicolet, who explored this region three centuries ago, the first new dealer to invade the shores of La Baie Verte.

Wisconsin's tercentenary was celebrated by the President in his homeage to the social and governmental experiments which have had their laboratory here.

In fundamental defense of the thrust of government into fields hitherto forbidden, the President appeals to the example of the pioneers who "believed that men, out of their intelligence and their self-discipline, could create and use forms of government that would not enslave the human spirit, but free it and nourish it. They did not fear government, because they knew that government in the New World was their own."

That is the message the President is trying to convey to the American people today—that government is their own. It is the message he has sought to carry to the people in the swath he has cut across the country in the past week.

Government Is People's Own

He wishes to disabuse citizens of the notion that Government is an interfering and remote organism in Washington. He is bringing it to the people in their own little communities, with the message that it is their own.

With deft phrases, the President defied his own Democratic Party, knowing that he will require independent strength to carry the country on such a program of social reconstruction. He openly indorsed the third-party candidacy of Senator

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Changes in New Deal Awaited

Bank Deposit Insurance Pays

Housing Chief Explains Plans

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The final polish was given to a score of reports by a score of different boards, commissions and survey groups here today as official Washington waited for the return of President Roosevelt tomorrow.

And while official Washington was waiting to see what would happen to their recommendations, unofficial Washington was wondering what would happen to the New Deal. For on the basis of these reports will depend the future direction and program of the Roosevelt Administration.

Most important report to go before the President will be that by Mr. Donald Richberg, director of the Industrial Emergency Committee. It will deal generally with coordination of New Deal agencies and specifically with the future form of the hard-pressed NRA.

Others will deal with a wide variety of subjects under special study, including radical changes in the national tax system, various forms of social insurance, decentralization of industry and subsistence housing.

General news during the day of waiting consisted of the unexpected and dramatic announcement that the United States had nationalized silver, the first speech delivered by Mr. James A. Moffett, housing administrator, in explanation of his task, the first six months' report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the opening of an anti-waterpower development campaign by coal interests.

* * *

Housing Salesmanship: The success of the new housing program will depend in no small measure upon good salesmanship, Mr. Moffet, federal housing administrator told the members of the National Press Club today.

"In this case," he added, "I believe salesmanship on our part means a fair and unbiased presentation of facts to the public."

Making his first speech as housing administrator, Mr. Moffett contrasted England's housing progress where public aid resulted in the building of 300,000 or 400,000 houses this year compared with 50,000 in the United States.

Chief problems facing the housing administration, Mr. Moffett cited as the variety of mortgage laws in the various states, the demand for more effective use of land for residential purposes and the adherence of high standards of quality in construction.

To his staff of "Salesmen," Mr. Moffett today added Mr. Roger Steffan, whose title will be director of modernization credits. On leave from the National City Bank of New York, Mr. Steffan has already been aiding in the development of plans. He will have charge of the approval of financial institutions for credit insurance. As organizer of the Personal Loan Department of the National City Bank, Mr. Steffan had supervision over small loans to over 500,000 persons.

* * *

Insuring Bank Deposits: The Federal Government's first experiment in insuring bank deposits appears to be a success—at least judging from the experiences of the first six months. Mr. Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, made public figures covering the initial period of operation, which shows that almost $16,000,000,000 of deposits were insured at an average cost of less than 6 cents per $1000.

The net operating expenses of the corporation plus losses up to June 30 amounted to $921,000, or about 2.3 per cent of the $40,000,000 assessments paid in by the 4170 member banks. While costs are thus far below assessments regular income from securities has by this time reached the point where it alone is more than sufficient to care for regular operating expenses. Income amounts to $19,500 daily as compared to operating expenses of $9000 daily.

Only one bank failed during the initial period, putting a total liability on the corporation of $123,000. Since that time, however, four more small banks have failed.

In the meantime, however, a total of 188 banks have withdrawn from the system. Of these 133 were New York mutual savings concerns retiring to join a deposit insurance system of their own. These withdrawals lowered the total number of insured accounts from 56,000,000 to 50,000,000 and the amount of insured deposits from $16,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000.

Only one-fourth of 1 per cent of insured deposits so far has been assessed the member banks, which on June 30 consisted of 5421 national banks, 959 state member banks, 7555 state non-member banks and 235 mutual savings banks. Since then a separate fund has been set up within the corporation to cover mutual savings banks.

Efforts of the FDIC and the RFC to assure adequate capitalization of banks "have met with singular success," Mr. Crowley reported. The RFC has poured hundreds of millions into banks by purchase of preferred stock, which was generally credited with the small percentage of failures to date.

Further Mr. Crowley mentioned as another contribution to "the strengthening of the banking structure" a very substantial saving to the banks in interest expense. He referred to FDIC regulations forbidding the payment of more than 3 per cent on time deposits and of any interest on demand deposits.

* * *

Women's Camps: Some 3000 unemployed women and girls will go out from summer camps better trained to meet the future.

The first of these camps, sponsored by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, has already completed its term at Concord, N. H., where 40 girls were given a course in domestic service to prepare them for jobs in summer hotels.

Training for domestic service has also been stressed in several other camps, including those at Pittsfield, N. H.; Marquette, Mich.; Ogden, Utah; Tulsa, Okla.; Butte, Mont.; Berkeley, Calif.; Oberlin, Ohio, and Brookings, S. D.

Camp Arcola, near Philadelphia, specializes in vocational readjustment. A West Virginia camp has a nursery camp attached where young mothers may bring their children and learn better how to care for them.

When the 30 camps, now in operation, have completed their courses, special effort will be made to follow up the women to see if they benefited from the instruction These studies will probably carry the work of the camps over into next winter.

The summer camp idea was developed jointly by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her long time friend, Miss Hilda Smith, of the Relief Administration.

* * *

"Indefensible" Power Program: With the release of a booklet, "The Facts About the Billion Dollar Water Power Development of the Federal Government," the National Coal Association has launched a campaign against the gigantic power development policy enunciated by President Roosevelt as he toured the Northwest.

"It is our belief," says a letter accompanying the pamphlet, "that, if the taxpayers of this country once realize that this program will result in unbearable tax burdens; actually put men out of work and destroy the value of mining property worth millions, they will organize themselves against such an unsound policy."

"Aside from the financial burden which this policy is imposing upon the taxpayers of the country," the association holds, "it is subject to indictment on three counts: the new power is not needed, as existing power plants have a capacity substantially in excess of the present demands; electric energy can be generated at less cost in modern, efficient steam plants than in hydro plants; so far as the new energy is actually marketed it will either replace energy already available from private power plants or it will enter into subsidized uses in which bituminous coal or other fuels are now being consumed."

Citing figures of total capacity and consumption within areas where Government hydroelectric power projects are already in the making, the association figures existing capacity now exceeds 35,000,000,000 kilowatt hours per year, or almost double existing annual consumption of 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. The Government's hydroelectric program now under way embraces an additional capacity of 19,000,000,000 kilowatt hours per year. This alone equals present consumption and when added to existing facilities, the association estimates, gives three times more available power than present market demands. The association terms this "An indefensible program."

President Calls New Deal Good Because Square

(Continued from Page 1)

him that mankind must stand impotent before the forces of nature. Year after year, as science progressed and his mastery of the mysteries of the physical universe increased, he had been turning nature, once his hard master, into useful servitude.

That is why, on this trip across the northern part of our continent, I have been so moved by the distressing effects of a widespread drought and at the same time so strengthened in my belief that science and coöperation can do much from now on to undo the many mistakes men have made in the past and to air the good forces of nature and the good impulses of men instead of fighting against them.

We are but carrying forward the pioneering spirit of the fathers when we apply the pioneering methods to the better use of vast land and water recources—what God has given us to use as trustees not only for ourselves but for future generations.

Must Submerge Individual

But man is fighting also those forces which disregard human cooperation and human rights in seeking that kind of individual profit which is gained at the expense of his fellows.

It is just as hard to achieve harmonious and coöperative action among human beings as it is to conquer the forces of nature. Only through the submerging of individual desires into unselfish and practical coöperation can civilization grow.

In the great national movement that culminated in 1932, people joined with enthusiasm. They lent hand and voice to the common cause, irrespective of many older political traditions. They saw the dawn of a new day. They were on the march; they were coming back into the possession of their own home land.

As the humble instruments of their vision and power, those of us who were chosen to serve them in 1932 turned to the great task.

In one year and five months, the people of the United States have received at least a partial answer to their demands for action and neither the demand nor the action has reached the end of the road.

Two Types of Obstructionist

But action may be delayed by two types of individuals. Let me cite examples: First, there is the man whose objectives are wholly right and wholly progressive, but who declines to coöperate or even to discuss methods of arriving at the objectives because he insists on his own methods and nobody else's.

The other type to which I refer is the individual who demands some message to the people of the United States that will restore what he calls "confidence." When I hear this I cannot help but remember the pleas made by government and certain types of so-called "big business" all through the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 that the only thing lacking in the United States was confidence.

Before I left on my trip, I received two letters from important men, both of them pleading that I say something to restore confidence. To both of them I wrote identical answers:

"What would you like to have me say?"

From one of them I have received no reply at all six weeks later. I take it that he is still wondering how to answer.

The other man wrote me frankly that in his judgment the way to restore confidence was for me to declare that all supervision by all forms of government, federal and state, over all forms of human activity called business should be forthwith abolished.

Back to the "Dark Ages"

In other words, he was frank enough to imply that he would repeal all laws, state or national, which regulate business—that a utility could henceforth charge any rate, reasonable or otherwise; that the railroads could go back to rebates and other secret agreements; that the processors of foodstuffs could disregard all rules of health and of good faith; that the unregulated wildcat banking of a century ago could be restored; that fraudulent securities and watered stock could be palmed off on the public; that stock manipulation which caused panics and enriched insiders could go unchecked. In fact, if we were to listen to him, the old law of the tooth and the claw would reign once more.

My friends, the people of the United States will not restore that ancient order. There is no lack of confidence on the part of those business men, farmers and workers who clearly read the signs of the times. Sound economic improvement comes from the improved conditions of the whole population and not a small fraction thereof.

Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen.

Confidence Is Returning

Confidence is returning to our agricultural population, who, in spite of unpredictable and uncontrollable drought in a large area, is giving understanding coöperation to practical planning and the ending of the useless bickering and sectional thinking of the past. Confidence is returning to the manufacturers who, in overwhelming numbers, are comparing the black ink of today with the red ink of many years gone by; to the workers who have achieved under the National Recovery Administration rights for which they fought unsuccessfully for a generation; to the men and women whose willing hands found no work and who have been saved from starvation by Government relief; to the youngsters whose childhood has been saved to them by the abolition of child labor; to the fair and sincere bankers and financiers and business men, big and little, who now, for the first time, find Government coöperating with them in new attempts to put the Golden Rule into the temples of finance; to the home owners who have been saved from the stark threat of foreclosure and to the small investors and savers of the nation who, for the first time, rightly believe that their savings are secure.

No Harm to Honest Business

These are the elements that make for confidence in the future. This Government intends no injury to honest business. The processes we follow in seeking social justice do not in adding to general prosperity take from one and give to another. In this modern world, the spreading out of opportunity ought not to consist of robbing Peter to pay Paul. We are concerned with more than mere subtraction and addition. We are concerned with the multiplication of wealth through cooperative action—wealth in which all can share.

These high purposes must be accompanied by coöperation among those charged by the people with the duties of government. I am glad to be in a state from which I have greatly drawn in setting up the permanent and temporary agencies of government.

Your two senators, both old friends of mine, and many others have worked with me in maintaining excellent coöperation between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to them.

[President Roosevelt digressed from his prepared address to mention the names of "Bob" La Follette and Ryan Duffy, with Senator La Follette, Republican Independent and candidate for reëlection on a new party ticket, and Senator Duffy, Democrat chosen with him in 1932, sitting by his side.]

Not only in Washington but in the states there has been cooperation by public officials in the achievement of the purposes we seek. I thank Governor Schmedeman, another old friend of mine, for his patriotic coöperation with the national Administration.

New Deal a Square Deal

We who support this New Deal do so because it is a square deal and because it is essential to the preservation of security and happiness of a free society. I like its definition by a member of the Congress. He said:

"The New Deal is an old deal—as old as the earliest aspirations of humanity for liberty and justice and the good life. It is old as Christian ethics, for basically its ethics are the same. It is new as the Declaration of Independence was new, and the Constitution of the United States; its motives are the same. It voices the deathless cry of good men and good women for the opportunity to live and work in freedom, the right to be secure in their homes and in the fruits of their labor, the power to protect themselves against the ruthless and the cunning. It recognizes that man is indeed his brother's keeper, insists that the laborer is worthy of his hire, demands that justice shall rule the mighty as well as the weak.

"It seeks to cement our society, rich and poor, manual workers and brain workers, into a voluntary brotherhood of freemen, standing together, striving together, for the common good of all."

Keep that vision before your eyes and in your hearts. It can and will be attained.

Cop Does His Duty But Face Turns Red

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Without fear or favor Traffic Officer Albert McLaughlin enforces the parking ordinances.

But his face got red when he found he had tagged a police department car. It got redder when he discovered Chief of Police John J. O'Connell was the occupant therein.

Far From Cares of State

Wide World

Prime Minister MacDonald and His Daughter Ishbel
After Three Weeks of Vacation in Canada.

MacDonalds, Tanned, Go to Newfoundland

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain waved farewell to Canada yesterday as he started on a short sea voyage to the Dominion of Newfoundland.

A fast launch took the Prime Minister and his daughter, Ishbel, through a lane of gaily decorated craft of the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club to H. M. S. Dragon. Bands played "Auld Lang Syne."

The Dragon will go to St. John's, and Mr. MacDonald and his daughter will continue their vacation in Newfoundland. They were tanned and vigorous after three weeks of outdoor recreation.

Philip La Follette To Run for Governor, 'If State Demands It'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9—Probability that two La Follettes will head the ticket of Wisconsin's new Progressive Party in the September primaries was indicated in a statement issued here by Mr. Philip F. La Follette, former Governor, defeated in the Republican primaries two years ago.

Mr. La Follette announced, in a letter to G. L. Pattison, Alma, Wis., that he will become a candidate for the nomination if no other "time-tested progressive leader" presents himself.

The statement was interpreted as a culminating step in a bit of political strategy. United States Senator Robert M. La Follette is a certain fixture on the Progressive ticket as a candidate for reëlection this fall. Hesitancy of Philip to enter the lists as a gubernatorial aspirant has been attributed to a reported anxiety on the part of new party leaders that the voters of the state might be averse to "too many La Follettes." Hence a movement, launched during the summer, to "draft" the younger brother under the justification of an "overwhelming demand."

Nomination papers were circulated in various sections of the State without the "consent" of La Follette as an "expression of confidence" and one of the petitions was sponsored by Mr. Pattison, to whom his letter was addressed.

"In the event of my candidacy the reactionaries in both parties would seek to becloud the great economic issues we face with a campaign of personalities," he wrote.

"I have therefore strongly felt it would be better in this situation if others than myself were candidates for office. I have urged qualified leaders to come forward and submit their candidacies for Governor at the September primary. None have done so.

"There is yet time for candidates to obtain the small number of signatures necessary and I still hope that some of our many staunch and time-tested progressive leaders will come forward. If no one with those qualifications is willing I shall feel that the responsibility has fallen on me, and I shall be a candidate for Governor."

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Roosevelt Suits Conservatives In His Own Party

(Continued from Page 1)

Robert M. La Follette by an expression of gratitude.

Although he also showered grateful tribute on Senator La Follette's Democratic colleague, Senator F. Ryan Duffy, and Gov. A. G. Schmedeman, his indorsement of Senator La Follette was unprecedented, because a Democratic candidate will be in the field against the Progressive Senator.

Slaps at Bryan

Further, the President quoted extensively from Representative Edward R. Burke, (D.) of Nebraska, now running in the primaries of that state against "Brother Charlie" Bryan, who has openly attacked the "socialistic tendencies of the New Deal."

The President's speech was vital and defiant. It breathed the atmosphere of his early declarations when the New Deal was young and zeal for reform was like spring in the land. It indicates a fighting slashing determination to brush aside the "tories" and "reactionaries," and to lead America farther and farther toward self-conscious reform.

Mr. Roosevelt put the roots of his new deal deep in American history, eloquently declaring that pioneers came to Wisconsin and other communities because they suffered from "imperfect and often unjust governments," and wanted "security and enlarged opportunity."

This is today's preachment of the New Deal. The new, like the old pioneers, claim as their goal "a life less fettered by the exploitations that selfish men set up in governments that are not free." This individual has replaced the "forgotten man" of the 1932 campaign. He is the "man in the street," the man other observers who, like myself, have been surveying the country, find most favorable to President Roosevelt's ventures.

Moreover, the Chief Executive claims for the first time that the 1932 victory was a mandate for the experimental tendencies of his Administration. He discovers in that landslide election "a great national movement," which marked "the dawn of a new day," with the people "coming back into the possession of their own home land."

And, in ringing warning, he declares, "In one year and five months the people of the United States have received at least a partial answer to their demands for action and neither the demand nor the action has reached the end of the road."

New Deal to Become Newer

In short, the New Deal will press ahead along more radical lines. This is the message the President brings to the people after a month of meditation on the high seas and a swing three-quarters of the way across the continent. It is considered a solemn pronouncement to the American people.

The President's determination may spring in part from the magnificent reception he has received everywhere. Certainly the unrestrained and exuberant loyalty he elicits from the "common people" is more than remarkable.

Yesterday three of my colleagues and I rode, for the first time, directly behind the President's automobile in more than a 100-mile drive through small and large Minnesota towns. Hitherto, we had watched the people's reactions some quarter of a mile in the rear.

It was tremendous. People—men, women, and children—beam and shout and clap their hands and leap into the air when this President smiles and waves his hat at them. One of my companions had followed half a dozen Presidents. The others had Republican leanings. But they all declared that this enthusiasm was utterly amazing and a political factor of prime importance.

Mr. Roosevelt's Panama hat is grease-stained and grimy from much handling as he tirelessly takes it on and off. No pasture fence group is too small for him to notice and greet. Crowds, who have waited long and hot hours, turn into delirious, ecstatic groups on his approach. Some of them wait in thousands at small towns at 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, just to see his train pass through. It is such people to whom he spoke at Green Bay.

The President spoke with some bitter, graphic phrases. Those who urge him to issue a "message of confidence," he says advocate the return of the old law of tooth and claw. These are his cautious, conservative advisers in the Democratic Party.

On the other hand, in a neat phrase, he sets upon Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, now stumping the West against the New Deal, by saying:

Mine or None!

"There is the man whose objectives are wholly right and wholly progressive but who declines to cooperate or even to discuss methods of arriving at the objectives because he insists on his own methods and nobody 'else's.'"

And he insists that confidence is returning to farmers, to manufacturers, to workers, to the men and women who are being kept from starvation by Government relief, to bankers and financiers who find the "government coöperating with them in new attempts to put the Golden Rule into the temples of finance," to homeowners, to small investors and savers.

Such is Mr. Roosevelt's credo. In this speech, he put it in sensationally vigorous terms. Such a crisp and aggressive campaign speech has not been heard for a long time. The decision is in the people's hands, and with the people. President Roosevelt feels that with this swing across the country, he is perfectly content to rest his case.

Saturday Interviews Of Monitor Changed

ON AUG. 11, the regular Monitor Interview will be heard from 7:30 to 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. Beginning Aug. 18, it will be heard regularly at 7:45 p. m. WBZ and WBZA operate on the regular radiocast frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

Col. Herbert A. Johnson, Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed by Mr. Henry E. Williams, Monitor news radiocaster, this week.

Record Cash Surplus Claimed by Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi started the month of August with all bills paid and the largest normal cash surplus in the general fund in the history of the Commonwealth, Treasurer Lewis May revealed in a report setting the figure at $2,272,884.

This unique attainment was regarded as an outgrowth of the drastic program of economy launched two years ago with inauguration of Gov. Sennett Conner, who insisted on governmental appropriations being slashed 33 1-3 per cent and adoption of a sales tax.

Cuba Seizes Phones To End Labor Fights; Interventor Rules

HAVANA, Aug. 9 (AP)—The strike-ridden Cuban Telephone Company, a $28,000,000 American investment, was in the hands of the Cuban Government today.

Seeking to end long-raging labor quarrels, the Government took over the properties through a form of "intervention." A Government official was placed in charge of operations as "interventor."

Mr. H C. Hart, American president of the firm, registered a vigorous protest. The company refused to grant Government demands that it reëmploy some 256 former strike-leaders, charging some of them were guilty of sabotage. It was understood the company retains title to the properties but the Government takes over responsibility for service.

Ambassador Jefferson Caffery of the United States interceded Aug. 7 in behalf of three United States citizens held in prison on an accusation of selling arms to Cubans.

They are Mr. Frederick Willcox, Mr. Arthur B. Needham, and "Colonel" Hoffman. Their release was expected shortly for the Ambassador said the United States had not requested their arrest. The trio registered a formal protest with Mr. C. R. Cameron, the United States Consul-General, against the arrest claiming they were innocent of gun running or any other illicit business. All claimed to represent American industry or business.

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Fabrics . . . Forstmann's finest materials . . . the new mossy ribs and other new weaves.
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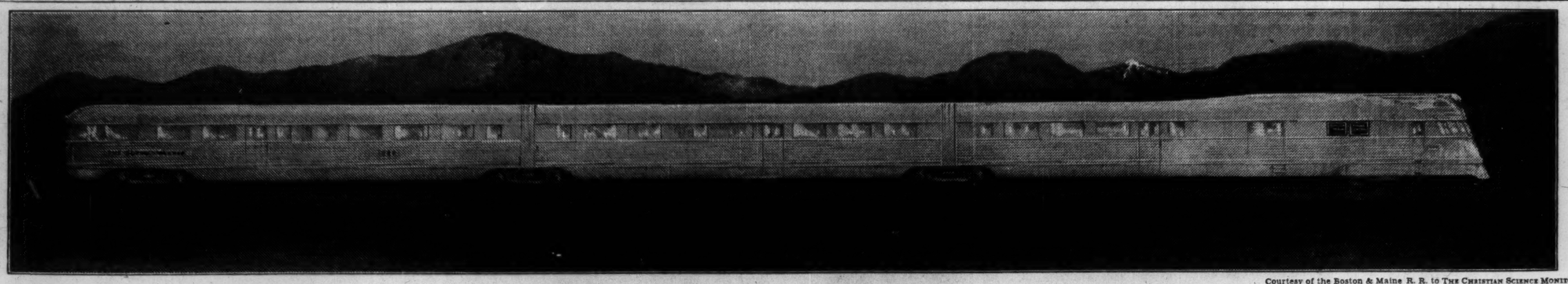

Artist's Conception of New Boston & Maine, Maine Central Streamline Train to Run Between Boston, Portland and Bangor

Courtesy of the Boston & Maine R. R. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston to Bangor Railroad Service Gets Speed Train

Speed of 115 Miles an Hour Cuts Running Time by Two Hours

A new and faster Flying Yankee for the Boston & Maine, Maine Central System, is now being built at Philadelphia and the power plant at Cleveland. The train with a speed of 115 miles an hour will cut an hour and 55 minutes from the Boston-Bangor schedule.

From the rear to the front of the train will be found a solarium-lounge with 24 armchairs. Ahead of that is a 36-passenger de luxe seat section; then a luggage storage space; another 36-passenger section with de luxe seats, followed by similar 24-seat and 28-seat sections. Next toward the head of the train, in order, will be the buffet space; the baggage compartment and then the engine section. The train is equipped with a Winton two-cycle, 660-horsepower Diesel engine in the forward end.

Each window will have individual draperies, the entire train will be air-conditioned, equipped with roller-bearings and indirect lighting. The train is so arranged that tables may be set up at each seat and meals served by waiters bringing food from the buffet.

World-Famous Violin To Be Played in Boston

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Betts Stradivarius, one of the most valuable violins in the world, formerly in the collection of Mr. John T. Roberts of this city, has been sold to Mrs. Gertrude C. Whittall of Boston, it was disclosed today.

"The Betts" will be the first violin in a string quartet composed exclusively of Stradivarius instruments to be established in Boston by Mrs. Whittall in the fall. Although the purchase price could not be learned, the violin is reputed being worth $100,000.

Lake George
in Autumn Glory

Finest waterfront cottages, all improvements, near Bolton. Rates after Labor Day reduced up to 50%. Week-ends $6.00 up. Few weeks in August available. Leaflet.
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Boston Snapshots

Pan-American Waybills—Red tape which has hitherto held back development of air express service to Central and South America, has been cut by the completion of negotiations providing for new "Pan-American Waybills." These waybills avoid complications which arose at the various borders before. Regular door-to-door express service, via existing air routes, is now possible.

Three Boston firms were among the first to take advantage of the new International Air Express service this week. The S. S. Pierce Company, the E. T. Slattery Company, and Tomas & Cia forwarded packages to Santos, Brazil; Coco Solo, Canal Zone, and Guatemala City, Guatemala.

* * *

S. R. O. Sign for Marionettes—"Standing Room Only" signs would have been too optimistic, if they had been hung near the ERA Marionettes on Mission Hill the other night. Less than a minute after the Park Department truck carrying the miniature actors and their stage, appeared at this Roxbury playground, it was surrounded by a milling mob of children.

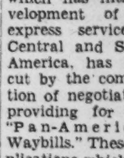
It became necessary to commandeer traffic signs and block off the street to prevent an inextricable snarl of traffic—and to protect the company from too much help in preparing the stage for the show.

In 10 minutes, however, the lights were connected and from their boxes leaped the principal players, the 40 dancers, the acrobats and the assorted animals, as further hundreds of children gathered around to watch the show.

This enthusiasm is typical of the reception being given to these marionettes wherever they are being shown.

* * *

Cat Calls—The calls for relief which proceeded from an imprisoned cat in Ashmont the other day, were relayed by phone to Raymond, N. H., and resulted in a quick 130-mile drive by the owner of the cat.



As he and his family packed for their vacation the day before, they called to Nippy, the cat—but Nippy, hidden somewhere in the house preferred not to answer. Supposing that the cat was roaming the neighborhood and knowing that a friend would feed it during their absence, they left for New Hampshire.

Next day Nippy realized its predicament and began to broadcast S. O. S. calls from inside a window. A neighbor, well acquainted with harrowing accounts of pets abandoned by summer vacationists, learned where Nippy's owners had gone and put in a long distance call to Raymond.

Immediately a relief expedition set out for Boston. Nippy was released and given nourishment, and the car headed back for New Hampshire.

* * *

Playground Drought—Many children living in the vicinity of the Franklin School on River Street, Newton, look with disfavor upon the labors of the ERA. Until one of its projects was undertaken they used to disport themselves in a pleasant pool which formed in the school yard whenever it rained.

But certain less amphibious residents of the neighborhood conceived the idea that the playground should be drained, and that the ERA authorities should be approached on the subject.

The project was undertaken, and now when rain falls, instead of floating model boats and cooling wading legs, it gurgles impotently through federal-constructed drains into oblivion of a sewer.

* * *

Green Bananas—The San Gil was one of three regular United Fruit Company ships scheduled to reach Boston this week. As ships of the "Great White Fleet" go it is not considered large—yet it brought nearly 40,000 "stems" and each stem weighs around 80 pounds.

Long Wharf was a busy place when we arrived. Trucks of all shapes and sizes were moving from loading platforms to weighing machines—filled with stacks of green bananas which would ripen in stores for miles around. As we approached the San Gil, though, we saw that by far the greatest amount of the fruit was moving up long conveyor belts to the company's own ripening chambers—and on the other side of the ship was being carried on a long line of shoulders, into refrigerator cars on a barge.

From the ship to the dock the stems were coming in the series of canvas hammocks, making up an unloading conveyor. Inside the hold we saw how this same conveyor descended vertically through the hatches and was loaded at several levels simultaneously by men who slipped the stems neatly from their shoulders into its hammocks.

Bananas on the plantations, we are told, must be picked at exactly the right time—and from that day on they must ripen slowly and continuously. The temperature on the ships is kept between 52 and 54 degrees by refrigerating machinery, which we saw in the engine room. The compressors, it was explained, have a real job when the sea water is at 82 degrees—even rising sometimes to above 90.

* * *

Air is drawn past coils of brine pipes and forced along a narrow corridor between the shell of the ship and the wooden walls of fruit storage compartments. We squeezed along one of these corridors and looked in through tiny windows through which bananas are observed in transit so that the flow of cold air can be regulated to keep ripening at the right stage.

Unloading the San Gil had commenced at the beginning of the morning, and now, shortly after noon, the whole cargo of nearly 40,000 stems had gone and fumigation of the ship was beginning as we explored the engine room, boiler room and other cavernous regions.

We were told that whole trains of fast-ripening fruit are dispatched from Boston to points such as Montreal—with the expectation that many cars can be taken off and unloaded on the way in accord with instructions telegraphed to stations along the line as orders are received in the Boston office.

The stems sent up the conveyors to the company storerooms on the wharf were destined for ripening chambers, where this process could be hurried or delayed for several days. From these chambers fruit is constantly being taken out for distribution through the "Meloripe" system.

Bacon's Record Hit and Backed By Union Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor here today, told this writer in an interview that it was becoming easier to take company unions over into the federation as units than to organize a federation local from scratch.

"The federation is undermanned with organizers," Mr. Fenton said. "Consequently there are not men enough to go into a plant, educate the workers to the virtue of unionization and finally consolidate them into a manageable group. But the employers are doing that for us."

Mr. Fenton, militant advocate of modern methods for organized labor, still clings to the craft union as the most effective basis for organization. In theory, he said, the industrial or vertical union sounds well, but in practice it offers insurmountable difficulties.

He advocated the retention of the craft lines, but the adoption of an industrial council which would unify all the various crafts and obtain some coherent policy for the industry.

Each craft, he explained, has separate problems, to be dealt with differently. He cited the case of General Motors, which sounds like a single industry but actually is a federation of many industries ranging from automobiles to refrigerators.

The convention has received 71 resolutions, with only eight reported and acted upon. The election of a president, necessitated by the withdrawal of Mr. James T. Moriarty, will take place Friday and will involve a sectional struggle with the delegates of western Massachusetts pitted against those of the eastern part of the state.

Mr. John F. Gatelee, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union and Mr. E. A. Johnson, president of the Boston Building Trades Council were put in nomination yesterday. Mr. J. Arthur Moriarty, president of the Boston Typographical Union withdrew from the contest, in favor of Mr. Johnson. Both are Boston men and their alliance is expected to help greatly the retention of the federation presidency in Boston.

Massachusetts labor yesterday heard encouraging words from Representative William P. Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee, and from Representative John W. McCormack. Mr. Connery told the convention that industrial peace would be impossible so long as an attempt to combat organized labor with company unions is tolerated. Both Mr. Connery and Mr. McCormack told the labor delegates that the next session of Congress would assure labor all the rights guaranteed it under the NRA.

"With the new Congress," Mr Connery said, "will come a clarification of Section 7A of the NRA, a law which certain agencies of the Government are not enforcing, but which will be made so plain in the new statute that nobody can evade it.

"With this law will come an interpretation of what constitutes a representative, which will mean the end of company unions, owned and controlled by the employer."

Attacks Bacon

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Robert J. Watt
Secretary American Federation of Labor

Across America in 8½ Hours Forecast As Possibility of Bendix Race Aug. 31

Will America be crossed by air within the span of a working day? The answer to that is to be provided Aug. 31 when the fourth annual Vincent Bendix trophy race gets under way from Los Angeles.

Half a dozen of the fastest airplanes ever built, piloted by some of the most noted names in the air, will take off on that date from Union Air Terminal to attempt to lower the transcontinental air record.

And it looks as though the record might fall, maybe to nine hours, possibly to eight and a half hours, just half an hour longer than the working day. Col. Roscoe Turner has both the west-east and the east-west transcontinental records, the lowest, a matter of 10 hours and some odd minutes. Capt. "Jimmie" Haislip is close behind with a west-east record of 10 hours and 19 minutes, established in 1932. Both of these noted pilots have stepped up the power of their ships.

The distance from Los Angeles to New York is 2446 miles "as the crow flies." To cover this "hop" in the remarkable time of 8½ hours, pilots in the Bendix race will have to maintain an average speed of 287.7 miles an hour. This means, of course, that higher speeds than that will have to be gotten out of the ships to allow for operating conditions, fuel stops and the necessary "checking in" at Cleveland, though stopping is not necessary there.

According to regular Bendix race procedure the fliers will take off at dawn from the west coast. They must fly to the National Air Races in Cleveland, which begin on that day, and then fly on to New York. The trophy race itself ends at Cleveland but extra awards have been posted for pilots who continue to New York with the intention of lowering the present transcontinental speed record.

In addition to Colonel Turner and Captain Haizlip another entrant will be Benny Howard, known to airmen as the "Pylon Polisher." Although a fatal crash eliminated Jimmy Weddell, one of the greatest of racing pilots, his reputation as a builder of racing craft will be maintained by three Weddell-Williams craft that are available to pilots.

The total prize money in the Bendix race is $10,000 which is shared by the first five pilots to cross the finish line in Cleveland. An additional $2500 is posted for the contestant who continues to New York and "cracks" the present transcontinental record.

French Millers Defy State's Price-Fixing

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—The French wheat problem has become so critical that Premier Gaston Doumergue, who returned from his vacation today, will ask the Cabinet tomorrow to devise a plan subsidizing wholesale exports and possibly scrapping part of the price-fixing law.

Flour millers have defied the law openly, announcing they will buy at prices determined by supply and demand. The Government is investigating the millers' action but the prosecutor may drop the case in view of some millers' determination to buy no wheat for six months.

The Government had hoped that the short crop would aid the situation materially but the wheat holdover, estimated at 75,000,000 bushels, is so large that the market still is flooded.

Jamaica Acts to Halt Illegal Drug Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Ganga, an East Indian drug, is reported now being smuggled into the United States from Jamaica, in large quantities. It is a criminal offense to grow the plant in Jamaica, but some succeed in evading the law.

The seed is also being smuggled into the island in large quantities in rice, and the Jamaican police are trying hard to stop the illicit traffic and the cultivation of it in every way.

Liquor Revenues Bring $184,923,535 In Seven Months

Heaviest Taxes Were Paid in Pennsylvania With Total of $29,453,184

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Revenues of $184,923,535 poured into the government coffers with the flow of liquor, wine and beer during the first seven months of legalized sale in 29 states.

Of this amount, the bureau of internal revenue reports, beer and other fermented malt beverages supplied $103,915,651, with $81,007,884 yielded by distilled spirits and wine for the seven months ended June 30.

Heaviest taxes were paid in Pennsylvania, where the total excise, rectification and various other levies returned $29,453,184. New York was second with $28,082,660 and Illinois third with $21,634,937.

Mr. Wright Matthews, acting commissioner of internal revenue, pointed out, however, that as the heavy excise and rectification taxes are paid at the point of production or rectification, totals including these receipts do not reflect the actual consumption by states. These, he said, are shown more accurately by taxes paid by wholesale and retail dealers.

Dealer taxes for distilled spirits were highest in California, with $397,828. Illinois paid $358,116, New York $296,523, Pennsylvania $223,225, New Jersey $222,096, Wisconsin $145,577 and Massachusetts $112,172.

New York led in the payment of excise taxes on fermented malt liquors, with returns of $19,080,377. Pennsylvania contributed $12,276,201 and Wisconsin $12,212,973.

License payments by malt liquor wholesalers in Pennsylvania, however, were $53,208, more than three times the next highest state, Texas, where the sale of distilled spirits is barred. Tax payments by retail malt liquor dealers amounted to $176,444 in New York, $125,656 in Pennsylvania, and $54,923 in Minnesota. Total taxes for the nation classified by kind were as follows:

Distilled spirits: excise (domestic), $55,093,838; excise (imported), $6,576,277; floor tax, $5,210,954; rectification, $4,658,384; stamps for export, case stamps and container stamps, $2,266,913; rectifiers, manufacturers of stills, $50,551; wholesale and retail dealers, $2,581,744.

Wines: excise $3,153,927, fortifying brandy $29,886, floor taxes (including fortifying brandy) $475,406.

Fermented malt liquors: excise $102,683,460; brewers $61,287; wholesale dealers (full fiscal year) $198,727; retail dealers (full fiscal year) $972,176.

The total liquor taxes collected by states: Connecticut, $1,591,279; Maine, $18,920; Massachusetts, $5,943,881; New Hampshire, $153,037; New York, $28,082,660; Rhode Island, $879,366; Vermont, $11,717.

Public Works Awards

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Low public works awards, reports the Engineering News-Record, brings this week's engineering construction total down to $15,404,000, of which $4,641,000 is for federal work. $7,995,000 for state and municipal and $2,768,000 for private work. This total is only four per cent over the average August week last year, according to the Record.

Third Attempt to Reach Byrd Prepared as Second Is Halted

Dr. Poulter's Tractor Narrowly Escaped Plunging Into Ninety-Foot Crevasse—Course Charted by Candle Beacons on Snow Blocks

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Aug. 9 (AP)—(Via Mackay Radio)—Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, senior natural scientist of the Byrd Expedition, and two companions are preparing to make a third attempt to reach Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's advance base by tractor.

The second trip, which started last Saturday, took the party only 23 miles, and the tractor returned here at 3 a. m. yesterday after a hazardous journey. Mechanical difficulties forced abandonment of the attempt.

Earlier weather conditions had stopped another journey, leaving the Rear Admiral still waiting for relief 123 miles south of here. With Dr. Poulter on the trips were Mr. E. J. Demas, driver, and Mr. Amory H. Waite, radio operator.

The tractor which was used on the last journey had to be replaced by another, due to its condition, but the new vehicle is similarly equipped as a self-contained rolling camp.

A broken fan belt, which had to be replaced with rope, and a burned-out generator forced abandonment of the second attempt after two miles had been negotiated. The return trip started at noon on Aug. 7, requiring 15 hours.

After leaving Little America, Dr. Poulter said in describing some of the difficulties, it was found that the flags marking the passage through Amundsen Arm had been buried by a heavy snowfall.

"We cruised a little to the east," he added, "and came upon an area of open crevasses. So we returned two miles to lay a fresh course. This course carried us directly into the pressure area again, as we discovered later, about a mile and a quarter to the west of the old trail.

"We turned east again. It had turned dark. Suddenly we heard a crevasse let go under the machine. Demas gave the engine full throttle. The tractor got across safely, but the second sledge (in tow behind), holding our rations, plunged into the crevasse, which was about 6 feet wide and 90 feet to the bottom.

"It took us a good part of the afternoon to dig the sledge out. We had to unlash the stores and haul them to the surface, bag by bag and drum by drum. After we dragged the sledge out and restored the cargo, we got started again. We were using a searchlight on the tractor. Visibility was very poor, the wind picked up and we decided to camp for the night.

"In the morning, inches of drift had piled up around the sledges and tractor. The wind blew until 11 o'clock.

In the morning, when we got under way and found the passage across Amundsen Arm about a quarter mile east from where we had camped. We traveled all day Sunday.

"There was only fair light from the returning sun in the forenoon, and in the darkness we lined up our course with candle beacons set at intervals of from half a mile to two miles apart.

"These beacons were made of snow blocks from three to six feet high. Lighted candles were set in the beacons and sheltered with snow blocks in such a way that they would not be blown out. The candles served as range lights and, with the compass, we used them to line up our course."

Dr. Poulter, while performing this trick of navigation, sat on top of the cab looking back at the line of beacons. His feet were draped over the windshield in such a way that he could signal with them to the driver to bear left or right.

Every two miles there was a stop while new beacons were set up.

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Three Ways to Liberalize Trade Offered by American Nations As Basis of World Agreement

Unilateral, Bilateral and Multilateral Action Explained by Pan American Union—Fundamental of Equality in Commercial Rights Set as Goal

This is the second of four of Mr. Cox's weekly articles which are being devoted to certain economic aspects of international trade barriers. This week's installment concerns methods of reducing these barriers.

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Latin-American nations are giving serious thought to a substantial reduction of international trade barriers and to a liberalization of commercial policy. It is their purpose to combine a suitable program of economic cooperation with existing domestic plans in order that nations, gradually emerging from panic conditions, shall profit by a freer movement of commodities.

In line with this liberalization purpose the recent Pan-American Conference at Montevideo set forth three possible methods by which countries wishing to reduce trade restrictions might do so. It named unilateral, bilateral and multilateral action, and voted that the governments of the American republics should subscribe to the methods and should call upon the nations of the world to do likewise.

The conference then went a step farther and recommended that subscribing nations should arrange for a permanent international agency to observe closely steps taken for the reduction of barriers, and that the agency should be prepared at all times to furnish data concerning the progress being made. The fundamental of equality of treatment was declared to be the basis of all acceptable commercial policy.

Explanation of Terms

The Pan American Union of Washington, an organization devoting much time to the interpretation of conference deliberations and to placing the findings in the hands of American governments, has gone to considerable length explaining the unilateral, bilateral and multilateral actions influencing international trade. Briefly, it has set them up as follows:

Unilateral: Under conditions now affecting a world-wide commercial policy the general reduction of trade barriers will not be voluntarily undertaken by one side only. Nations reducing tariffs; freeing trade from quota restrictions—import limitation; or abolishing prohibitions—acts limiting the entrance of commodities non-essential for a country, are looking for concessions to offset those they have granted.

This has been an accepted policy although individual exceptions to this fundamental have been noted from time to time where commercial circumstances necessitated or made it desirable for the increased import of needed commodities. Such exceptions, the Union explains, generally have been confined to foodstuffs or articles required for internal development.

Action by Two Nations

Bilateral: Action between two individual nations to remove trade restrictions has been the feature of the foreign commercial policy of the American Republics during the last two years. Apparently it appears to have two distinct advantages: one that it offers a comparatively easy method for negotiating agreements, and two that it permits participating nations to consider reductions on goods primarily interesting to themselves.

Through the inclusion of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties, concessions mutually granted by two negotiating countries are automatically extended to other countries. These concessions, however, being offered on commodities which are important only in the trade between the two nations concerned, usually are of no great interest to the nations to which they have automatically been extended. Such trade bargaining therefore provides the quality of treatment to all countries relying upon the most-favored-nation clause, and offers a particular advantage to the two countries in negotiation.

Third Step Complicated

Multilateral: The reduction of trade barriers through this type of action looks toward a general lowering of tariffs by all groups of nations, or all nations, on a like scale. Thus far this action has not succeeded because of two reasons—uncertainty and lack of confidence that each nation will obtain the maximum benefit, and numerous complications arising out of attempts to determine a method to reduce barriers—to affect equally all participating nations. There is no common basis or formula by which tariffs and other trade restrictions have been set up.

The Montevideo Conference went on record approving the encouragement of unified and comprehensive multilateral treaties as a vitally important instrument of trade liberalization. It recommended the study of this form of treaty and of the possibility of adopting a universal agreement, or at least one which would be accepted by the nations of the greatest economic power. It was in favor of this idea that the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, argued.

Reichsbishop Denies Compulsion

Baptist Group Gains Promise of Benefit to Protestants

Soviets Criticized

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 9—All "free" Christian churches in Germany benefit from the declaration that there is to be no attempt to compel these organizations to merge with the state church, made by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller to a delegation from the Baptist World Alliance now in session here.

Bishop Müller made this important announcement yesterday to a group of about 25 or 30 Baptists, among whom were Germans. Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, who acted as spokesman for the group, said the Reichsbishop's clear statement of the position of the free churches would give great satisfaction.

If the reply had been different, Dr. Rushbrooke said it might have been a source of criticism among Germany's potential friends.

Russian Resolution

The first resolution put before the congress today was on Russia. "This world congress of Baptists, representing sixty countries," the resolution ran, "makes strong protest against the increasingly severe repression of religion in Russia and expresses its deep sympathy with all those who are suffering for their faith and especially with our Baptist brethren, many of whom are in exile or in prison."

Dr. E. M. Dodd, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, speaking on Communism, said that one of the direct challenges to Christianity is being made by Communism. Churches must provide a substitute for Communism or succumb to it.

Dr. Lewis, proposing the resolution, said: "We ask that the Russian Government shall cease oppressing all those who are active in religious work." The resolution was passed unanimously.

A second resolution dealt with want and starvation in Russia and demanded the formation of an international, nonpolitical commission to devise ways and means of relieving distress in that country. The proposer, Mr. B. Grey Griffiths of England, said that in a few years 6,000,000 had died of starvation in Russia. Something must be done, he declared. The resolution was accepted.

War Is Unchristian

A peace proposition that war is contrary to Christianity was then put forward by Dr. George Truett of Texas. International jealousies have prevented disarmament and encouraged manufacture of munitions as a commercial affair, Dr. Truett declared. There is a growing sense of insecurity in the world, he went on, owing to failure of the disarmament conferences.

The resolution proposed that Baptist groups in all countries should call on their Governments to establish an international authority to deal with problems in order to maintain world peace.

The resolution further on called all Christian men and women to protest personally against war and advocate goodwill towards all nations. It also advocated Christian churches inaugurating a campaign to avert war and to establish peace.

Unconstitutional

Dr. Camp put forward another resolution demanding that governments should amend their constitutions so as to oblige them to submit the question of war or peace to a popular plebiscite. The resolution was, however, rejected. One speaker pointed out that a similar resolution already had been placed before the United States Congress last session.

Mrs. Ernest Brown who seconded the peace resolution spoke of the disappointment caused throughout the world with the Versailles Treaty. The remark brought tremendous applause from Germans present.

International Justice

The creation of an international standard of justice is one of the most urgent tasks confronting the churches, as well as the nations, according to the report on Nationalism, which was discussed at the conference.

"Just as it is natural that controversies between citizens in a civilized community should be settled in judicial ways, so it ought to be natural for international disputes to be settled similarly," the report of the Commission on Nationalism declares.

"Narrow and selfish nationalism" received considerable impetus from the difficulties which followed as a result of the war and the subsequent peace treaties, the report says.

"As long as there are peoples and minorities that have valid reasons to consider themselves unjustly dealt with by other nations, there will be fertile soil for the seed of nationalism."

The commission distinguishes between "legitimate" nationalism, which is "a spirit of loyalty to one's own country" and what it calls "narrow nationalism and chauvinism."

It strongly condemns in this connection "the theory of the absolute and unlimited sovereignty of the State."

Nationalism, the report continues, "can only realize its aims in league with militarism." It is this combination of nationalism and militarism "that paralyzes all efforts for peace and reconciliation, makes the League of Nations ineffective in its endeavors to fulfil its most important tasks and loads the peoples with such heavy economic burdens for military purposes as must sink whole nations into poverty and distress.

For these reasons, the Commission urges the Christian Church to "sustain and further" such organized efforts as the League of Nations "aiming to create peace and reconciliation among the peoples of the earth."

"Not isolation and self-assertion but friendship and international coöperation will create a new situation in the world and bring safety and peace to the nations."

"Planned Economy"

A living wage must be made "the first charge against the productive process at every point," according to the report of an international Commission on "Economics and the Mind of Christ."

A "planned economy" must be insisted upon, the commission holds. Its aim must be "to provide adequate leisure and opportunity for personal development for all before any shall eat and enjoy without serving."

The commission's report insists on the necessity of accomplishing "a real spiritual democracy in which Christian intelligence and good will are woven into all the concerns of life, the economic and industrial life as well as personal life and behavior."

The report quotes at length from a letter received from Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, on the subject of industrial democracy.

"Refuse to accept as inevitable any evil in business (e g. irregular employment). Refuse to tolerate any immoral practice (e. g. espionage). But do not believe that you can find a universal remedy for evil conditions or immoral practices in effecting fundamental changes in society (as by state socialism). And do not pin too much faith on legislation. Remedial institutions are apt to fall under control of the enemy and to become instruments of oppression."

Democracy's Demands

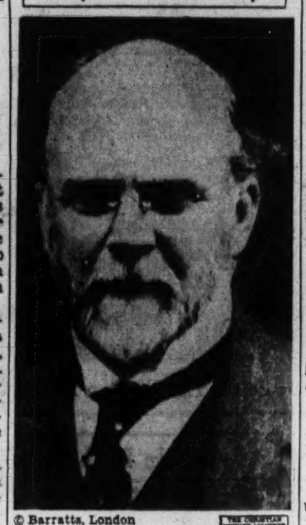
"But democracy in any sphere is a serious undertaking," Mr. Justice Brandeis concludes. "It substitutes self-restraint for external restraint. It is more difficult to maintain than achieve. It demands continuous sacrifice by the individual and more exigent obedience to the moral law than any other form of government. Success in any democratic undertaking must proceed from the individual. It is possible only where the process of perfecting the individual is pursued. His development is maintained mainly in the processes of common living. Hence, the industrial struggle is essentially an affair of the church and is its imperative task."

"The brotherhood of the Christian ideal is a universal brotherhood," the report says. "One Father, one human family. No economic category which is exclusive will satisfy the teaching of Jesus."

Jesus, it is recalled, "drove the money-changers from the temple court, indicating his attitude to all exploiters of human need." His example was "dynamic." What he did "was to share, or to democratize, his high privileges." He taught "the social principle of coöperation or mutuality—'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

The commission was presided over by Prof. Rolvix Harlan of Richmond, Va. The members included representatives from England, Scotland, China, Japan, Latvia, Portugal, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Germany.

Baptists' Secretary



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Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke
General Secretary of Baptist World Alliance Meeting in Berlin

Secret Synod Session to Vote Action, Then Disband

Church Unity Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of whom have strongly opposed Bishop Müller's dictatorial steps toward achieving the Nazi program of a unified Protestant church.

The new measures, as Dr. Jaeger put it, "will end all foolish talk about violation of law and justice."

They will be voted into effect by Bishop Müller's rubber-stamp synod, called into session without the knowledge of the general public. At the same time the synod is scheduled to disenfranchise itself.

A clause will be adopted so that in the future "not balloting but brotherly discussions will be used," explained Dr. Jaeger.

Müller Supreme

Bishop Müller, who already bears unusual powers, will become supreme lawmaker and church authority.

The oath of fealty will call for recognition of "Der Führer (Hitler) of Volkspum (Nationalism) and of the "Will to Sacrifice."

Nazi Christians won a significant victory at Magdeburg by obtaining the removal of a war memorial they consider pacifistic from the ancient cathedral there.

Designed by Herr Ernst Barlach, noted German sculptor, the memorial is a carved angel, its eyes closed in meditation upon the horror of the World War. Controversy has raged about it since the Nazis came into power.

It will be removed to the National Art Gallery in Berlin.

As They Listened

Without the knowledge of the general public the National Synod of the German Protestant Church was suddenly convened for noon today in "Preussenhaus," former home of the Prussian Diet.

The invitations to members were issued by Reichsbishop Müller Monday about the time the nation was listening to Chancellor Hitler's tribute to the late President von Hindenburg.

Fears of the opposition elements in the church that the President's death would be followed by further restrictive measures against them thus appeared to be realized sooner than expected.

Other Restrictions

It was predicted also that a decree would be proposed under which all church collections must have the approval of the state.

This would be a blow to the opposition, which in some sections—notably Westphalia where it has the united support of churchfolk—has been collecting and keeping the church taxes.

Men with knowledge of the inside of the church situation further claim to know that Reichsbishop Müller intends to propose that the church flag—showing a purple cross on a background of white—be abolished as smacking of the republican days. The argument would be that the men who designed the flag have consistently opposed Naziism.

Nazis Extend Campaign For National Eugenics

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Aug. 9—The state of Baden has published a warning of punishment for persons who ridicule subjects of sterilization operations, of which 572 have been performed since Jan. 1.

The action is a step in a broadening and coördination of the National Socialist Government's eugenics campaign. State governments were instructed today by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, to centralize their health records for a national eugenics index. Standardized examination blanks, embracing the mental as well as physical condition of citizens, are to be introduced.

The 572 operations in Baden were divided almost equally—283 for women and 289 for men. Out of 3025 sterilization applications filed in the Baden eugenics courts since their establishment, 675 were voluntary.

U. S. Senate Leader Talks With Hitler

VIENNA, Aug. 8 (AP)—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the United States Senate, arrived here today after a conference with Chancellor Hitler in Germany.

He described Herr Hitler as a man of the greatest forcefulness, confidence, and decisiveness. He said they discussed general topics.

Southern Colorado Power Net

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Net earnings of Southern Colorado Power Company totaled $778,238 for the year ended June 30 compared with a net of $792,390 for the corresponding period of 1933. Balance after interest charges, taxes, etc., was $346,083 to June 30 as compared with $358,061 in the like period of 1933.

Oystermen to Spend $60,000 on Advertising

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Oyster Growers and Dealers Association and the National Shellfisheries Association completed business of their joint convention yesterday by unanimously reëlecting all officers and laying definite plans for the expenditure of $60,000 in a national advertising campaign.

Mr. Howard W. Beach of New Haven, Conn., continues as president of the oystermen and Dr. R. V. Truitt, biologist of the University of Maryland, president of the shellfisheries body. A resolution was passed favoring legislation to prohibit the planting of Japanese seed oysters in Atlantic coastal waters and restricting the planting of this variety on the west coast.

Business Expands Postal Force

Truce Called in Malden Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

persons. The car owner says they were union men who wanted him to join.

Politics

And Liquor, Incidentally

Prohibition, the period before the repeal saloon came in, hasn't been forgotten in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Prohibition Party has drawn up its slate of candidates for the November election. It's the first time in 12 years the party has so entered the race here. Petitions were to be filed today with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Oscar McKenney, executive secretary, says an extensive campaign throughout the State is planned.

The candidates: For Governor, Freeman W. Follett of Haverhill; Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Florence L. Lawton, Worcester; Secretary of State, William B. Taylor of Plympton; Treasurer, William R. Ferry, Newton, and auditor, Irma Adelaide Rich, Boston.

Entertainment

Then There Were But Five

Twenty-five chairs, brightly gilded, invitingly comfortable, stood lined up in front of the Esplanade concert shell last night, awaited very special occupants. Twenty-five souvenir programs, embossed with the great seal of the Commonwealth, fluttered in the breeze, likewise awaited very special readers.

Twelve thousand or so plain listeners stood, reclined or sat along the grassy river bank, outside the roped-in gilded chair area, awaited Arthur Fiedler's music.

Finally five men arrived, seated themselves in five gilded chairs, picked up five embossed souvenir programs, remained through the concert in lonely but appreciative silence.

The five who came were—four members of the Governor's Executive Council, and Chairman Davis B. Kenniston of the Metropolitan District Commission. Those who didn't come were the other members of the Council, other members of the Metropolitan Commission, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, the Commission met in the afternoon, were to make an inspection trip around the new Charles River basin project, dine together, and attend the concert, arranged in their honor. No explanation for the shrinkage in the concert party was given. Mr. Fiedler and his musicians offered one of the best programs in their summer Esplanade series.

Crime

Police Play Hide and Seek

There's nothing wrong with the new police radio system. Its efficiency, however, does depend on the accuracy of telephone tips.

When a cruising car in Roxbury was advised this morning to get a prowler in a house at 2046 Washington Street, it sped away, naturally, to 2046 Washington Street, arriving in half a minute. That number, though, was a tavern, and no prowlers could be found. Thinking they had made a mistake the cruising car officers went off to try number 2146.

In the meantime another cruising car, which had heard the call, likewise headed for 2046 Washington Street. Arriving there half a minute after cruising car No. 1 had gone off to see how things were at 2146, cruising car No. 2 failed likewise to find a prowler. They did find, though, a man who said he was the one who had put in the call and that he had given the wrong number. It should have been 2626. He had discovered his mistake after phoning the police and had rushed down to 2046 to correct it. After phoning headquarters about the error they all started back together for 2626.

Cruiser No. 2, at about the time they found that 2146 also was a false alarm, got the correction on their loudspeaker, and headed for 2646. Cruiser No. 1 and cruiser No. 2 arrived at the source of the trouble simultaneously, surrounded the house, arrested the prowler, who, unconscious of the widespread search, had continued his depredations, to the advantage of the searchers. Today he waits in jail, another radio victim.

City Affairs

Back Like a Bad Penny

The Huntington Avenue subway plan, shelved frequently because high cost figures blurred blueprints, will soon come off the shelf again. And this time, observers close to the situation aver, it will go, not back on the shelf, but right down to Huntington Avenue to stay.

Previous suggestions backed by such august groups and persons as the Metropolitan Planning Commission, the Boston Planning Commission, the Massachusetts Civic League, and former Mayor James M. Curley, have fallen upon deaf ears because there were too many ciphers on the estimated cost. They talked about "millions."

The new plan, it is authoritatively learned, will cost only $250,000. It will provide for a tunnel to extend perhaps no further than Massachusetts Avenue, instead of the Brookline border as the others urged, but unique economy features will make possible most of the tremendous saving.

The new plan will be presented to Mayor Mansfield in the near future. Meanwhile backers of previous plans are being asked to rally around this new project.

* * *

Fireworks Await Match

Recently the City Council's bus committee granted a permit to the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company giving them the right to operate buses through the new East Boston vehicular tunnel. Later three councilors filed a motion to revoke the permit.

Fireworks were expected today as the committee met to hear the petition. But a technicality put out the fire for a time anyway. A permit cannot be revoked until a public hearing has been advertised. No such hearing has been advertised. Consequently the meeting was postponed until the law may be fully complied with.

The objecting councilors point out that the buses would not stop in East Boston but would run through from Boston to Chelsea, that the tunnel would become a speedway, endanger lives.

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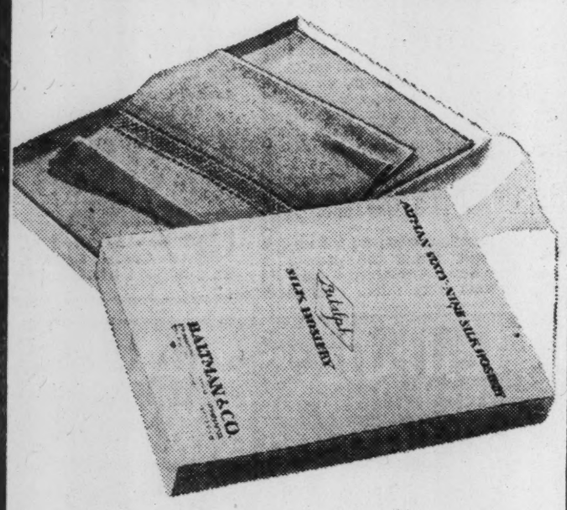

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Tugwell Labels Speculation As 'Cannibalistic'

Says AAA Helps Nation Learn Neighborliness in Agriculture

OLCOTT BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, pleaded today for an end to "economic cannibalism."

He told the Niagara County Pioneer Association that the AAA is attempting to promote neighborliness for the benefit of all, but "there have been a few who, seeing their own speculative opportunities for exploitation and profit considerably narrowed, have cried out that we were trying to destroy civilization in general and the profit system in particular."

Unearned profits gained by taking unfair advantage of weakness, ignorance or necessity have never been regarded as sacred, Dr. Tugwell declared.

"What we see today is that America can never prosper or be happy if we continue the practice of that economic cannibalism which regards man as the proper prey of man and one individual's destruction as an advantage to another.

"Prey on Each Other"

"What we see now—still dimly, perhaps, but more clearly than ever before in our history—is that some of our old institutions are destructive to society in the use that has traditionally been made of them. They are essentially cannibalistic, in that they direct us to prey on each other rather than work together."

Pursuing his comparison further in defending the farm administration, he added:

"I imagine that among the cannibals there were many who regarded any attempt to interfere with their diet as highly radical, immoral and certainly not constitutional."

Government organizations have multiplied and the cost of adjustments has been high, he acknowledged, but:

Hits Wall Street

"If you weigh the low-paid, disciplined and devoted officials who are helping to administer this New Deal against the hordes of high-salaried vice-presidents, bond salesmen, stockbrokers, investment bankers and their numerous employees, you will conclude that the New Deal would have cost society a great deal more than it will ever do before it becomes as great a burden on the community as was the army and camp followers of those whom President Roosevelt has called 'the money changers.'"

Declaring the government had felt it necessary to undertake national measures for farmers' coöperation, he said:

"This is done not wholly with a view to bettering the position of farmers alone but to restore exchangeability throughout the economic system."

Hollywood Money Held Reaching Purse Of California Reds

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP)—Hollywood's motion picture colony was drawn today into a Congressional investigation of Communist and Silver Shirt activities in southern California.

"Several prominent motion picture stars and directors," said Police Capt. William Hynes, "are supporting an asserted Communist movement here."

Captain Hynes' statement was made after he had left the congressional subcommittee's rooms, where he described the growth of communistic activities in southern California, principally in Los Angeles. At the conclusion of the hearing yesterday, Representative Charles Kramer, committee chairman, said economy forced a discontinuance of further sessions. Captain Hynes, who is head of the Los Angeles police intelligence squad, said he possessed the names of the contributors and would present them "at the proper time."

"Most of those who have contributed thousands of dollars to advance the red cause in America believe they are guided by philanthrophy," he declared. He said most of the donors were once poor and felt obligated to help out the poor man. "We have taken up the matter of the financial support to the communistic movement from stars with their studios, and the studios have promised to coöperate with us," he added.

Los Angeles Court Values Station Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A new union passenger terminal became just a little more real to Los Angeles recently when the value of certain lands upon which the structure is to be located was settled in the Superior Court.

Reducing by more than two-thirds the highest estimates set by the Southern Pacific Company, principal owner of the station site, a jury decided that the 30 acres were worth $1,207,069.20. The company's valuation experts had asked between $3,380,000 and $4,215,558.

The verdict was delivered at the conclusion of condemnation proceedings, brought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company against the owner, a suit brought to determine the value of the property to determine just what amount each should pay for the site which will be used in common. Under an order of the California Railroad Commission, the Southern Pacific is to bear 44 per cent of the expense, the Union Pacific to bear 23 per cent and the Santa Fe 33 per cent. Wreckers have cleared the site of old dwellings and a corps of workmen has been engaged for several months in covering it with earth excavated from Fort Moore Hill, where sites are being prepared for new public buildings.

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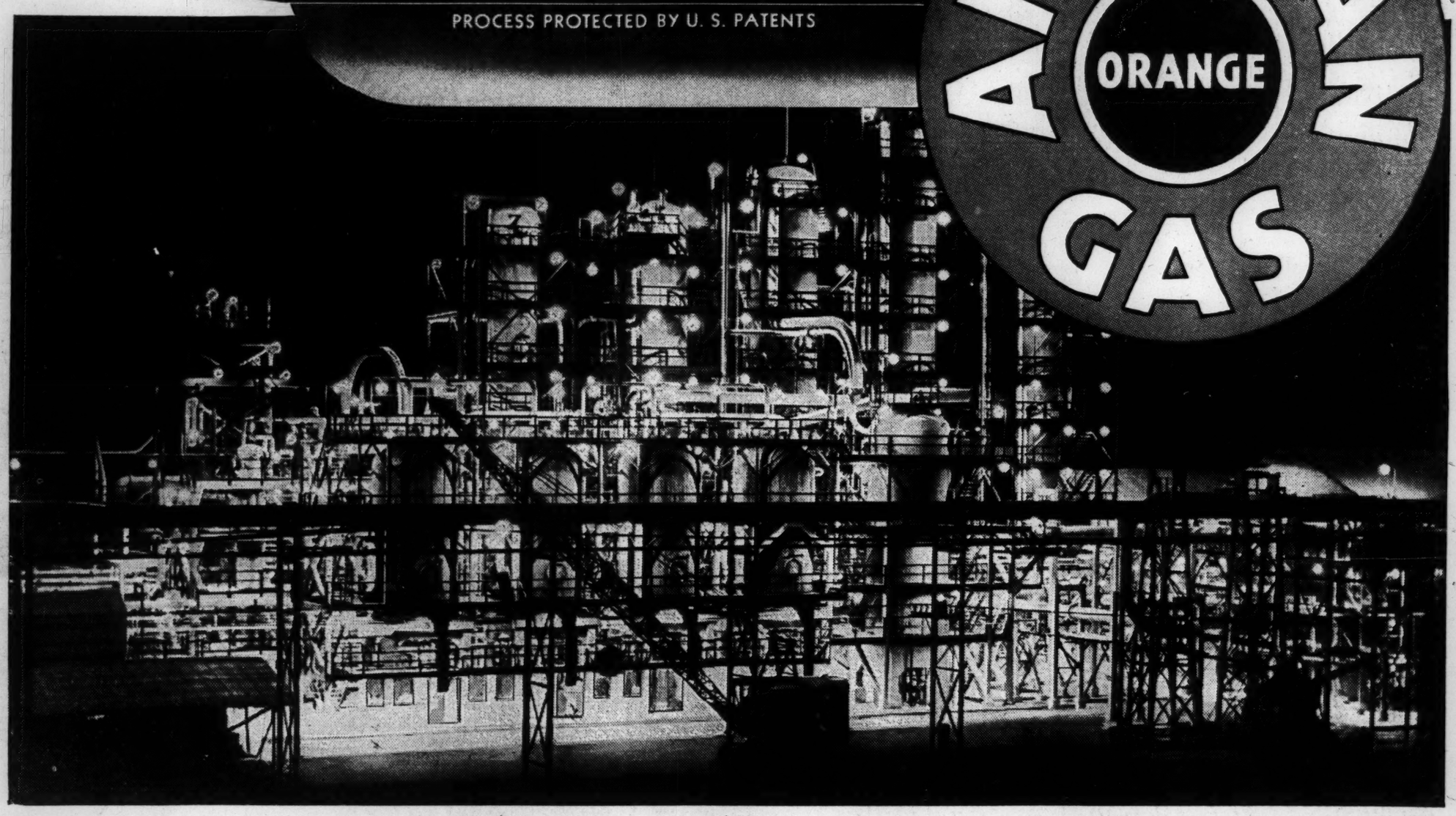

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An idea of the mammoth size of the refining unit can be obtained from the following:

1. In a single operating day, this unit will produce enough gasoline to run an average automobile 9,000,000 miles, or about 360 times around the earth at the equator.
2. Six 8-room houses could be set inside a single one of its furnaces.
3. One of its fractionating towers—most massive ever built—is as high as a seven-story building.
4. 40¾ miles of piping were used just in two furnaces to provide the required heat exchange surface.
5. This unit will turn out enough heavy bunker oil in a single day to produce, if used in making electric power, current sufficient to provide the home lighting requirements of 2,000,000 people.
6. In addition, large quantities of kerosene, furnace oil for home heating, and gas are made.

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Opponents Fear Delusion In Policy of Crop Control That Could Be Calamitous

Agricultural college representatives in the Middle West, whose names cannot be used, have frankly expressed themselves on the question of crop-production control in a series of five articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor. The second follows.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—The crop control policy of the Federal Government, whereby it aims to raise prices by reducing supply, is questioned by some of the leading agricultural thinkers of the country.

The colleges of agriculture are storehouses of practical wisdom and theory in farming. Their professors are by no means unanimous in backing up the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Not a great deal has as yet been heard from members of the college staffs in opposition. For one thing, many professors do favor the Government's program. Others have been willing to withhold judgment and watch its working out.

While there is no easy way of estimating the amount of criticism in the colleges, skepticism is unmistakably registered by a number of figures influential in the agricultural world.

No Doubt About Objections

Objections from these sources developed in an inquiry made by The Christian Science Monitor of men in various of the colleges of agriculture. Some of their doubts as to the AAA policy of restricting production may be thus abbreviated:

Too much compulsion; danger in political direction; too much dependence on government; bureaucracy in farming; danger of food shortage; futility of program; denies necessities to millions; makes for national isolation; too expensive; creating scarcity a fallacy.

"I am always suspicious of political control," commented one professor, "and I think therein lies the greatest weakness in the present program. A considerable amount of action is taken on account of political expediency that isn't based upon sound economic policy. The political administration of many of these projects leaves too much to be desired. I hope that sound improvement may come out of the agricultural control policy, but I feel it may not."

Touching on the controversial issue of compulsion—forcing an independent minority of farmers by law to go along with the willing majority in carrying out the Government's plans to cut crops—another professor said:

"It is my belief that it will be difficult to continue the present agricultural adjustment program without an increasing amount of governmental control and compulsion. Take the cotton situation, for instance. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration began by reducing cotton acreage and production on their so-called voluntary plan. This has already changed from a voluntary to a compulsory program. I have in mind, of course, the passage of the Bankhead Bill."

Of the possible results of compulsion another professor added:

"What I fear is that people will quit relying upon themselves, quit doing their own thinking and making their own adjustments, and will depend upon the Government to correct their mistakes. All sorts of policies have been proposed, some of which are fundamentally unsound."

The principal argument for crop control brought out in the Monitor's inquiry was that it was a step toward national long time planning of agriculture. But, it develops, critics of crop control are not necessarily critics of long time planning. Said one:

"Many of those who oppose the production control program of the AAA are in favor of a national land policy. All agronomists want a national policy covering the better use of the soil. But there is a difference of viewpoint as to how this long time planning should be promoted.

Soil Policy Clashes

"I do not see how the admitted experiment of crop control is going to lead to a policy of land use, unless the Government is relied on to utilize the same pressure in carrying through a land policy which it has employed in carrying through production control.

"Certainly the retirement of good acres in the effort to reduce the surplus is not in keeping with a soil policy whose aim is to take farmers off marginal land which they cannot profitably till.

"We who earnestly hope for an American land policy but dislike compulsion and regimentation on the farm trust that the better use of our land resources will be brought about by educational and voluntary means rather than by force lifting huge numbers of farmers off poor land and placing them—no one knows where.

Fears Inexpert Handling

"Such a comprehensive program would no doubt require the calling into action of a large number of inexperienced bureaucrats from Washington, some of whom would not have the required information to pass on submarginal land to be taken out of cultivation. In saying this, however, I would in no wise reflect on the highly experienced and able men students of this problem now working in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

"We have already had a good deal of acquaintance with bureaucrats unacquainted with local conditions. My own observation reinforces the belief that the long time planning of agriculture had best not be made mandatory by Washington officials, but rather should be based on great study and the widespread distribution of information, without compulsion."

Of the scarcity philosophy behind the AAA crop cutting policy, a professor observed:

Calls It All a Delusion

"It is my guess that present-day economic delusions arise out of the widespread idea that somehow or another we can get something for nothing. Collectively we think that if we go out and destroy enough stuff belonging to other people our own stuff will be more valuable. My further guess is that today we have incorporated that notion into government, and are now enforcing it upon our people in bureaucratic fashion."

He then summarized his objections to the reduction program, declaring himself against it for these reasons:

"Because of its ultimate futility in accomplishing its intended purpose; because it represents a defeatist policy of resigning world markets (including our own) to other nations more aggressive in the production of new wealth; and because of ultimate devastating results in denying the necessities of life to millions of people in a vain attempt to raise the prices which they must attempt to pay, but cannot, to some others."

Thinks Farmers the "Goat"

The question of world markets led another college authority to say:

"The present agricultural adjustment program is definitely a part of a policy of national self-containment. If the present 3A program is effective in reducing supplies to the point where scarcity brings about a higher price level, it seems to me that it will be difficult to give the farmers the benefits of this higher domestic price level unless the Administration also takes steps to shut out competing imports.

"The agricultural adjustment program is pledged to a price level equivalent in purchasing power to prices obtaining during the five-year pre-war average. It is reasonable to assume that this level will be higher than world levels. Consequently, it is difficult for me to see how these higher-than-world prices can be maintained except through isolation from world commerce.

"This, of course, will mean that the Administration will have to take steps to shut out competing imports. Steps taken in that direction will further limit our opportunity for world trade."

Before Wallace Statement

This comment was written before Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced himself in favor of a lower tariff policy for the United States. While then indicating that cuts in the tariff as part of the new policy of tariff bargaining would fall most heavily on industry, Mr. Wallace also said that "to exclude the relatively small volume of agricultural products of a more or less competitive type that somehow manage to trickle in over the tariff wall would be worse than futile."

The chance of a food shortage being promoted by the Government in taking many millions of acres out of production was thus remarked in one letter:

"In this year of 1934 we are seeing the normal expectancy from given acreages very radically reduced due to drought. The agricultural control policy seemingly has not fully realized these fluctuations. We should always have a food surplus. The year 1934 shows that wonderfully well.

Reduction a Calamity

"However, to have such a food surplus to protect against the bounty of nature without having that surplus beat the price down so that the good grower is not reasonably compensated is a problem I have not been able to figure out and I do not believe that the present agricultural control policy meets that situation. It looks as if it might bring about acreage reduction. Such acreage reduction can easily become a calamity in short crop years."

Will crop control actually work? Here is a doubt voiced by the previous commentator:

"In the past the only effective agricultural control has been low prices. In the past no other control has had any effect in inducing the grower to reduce the amount of any one crop. That method has been slow, but it eventually has reduced production. In a normal state of business, the consumer votes for production through his pocketbook in the past and, in my opinion, the same will be true in the future.

Low Prices Best Control

"The price of wheat does not have to go very high to bring in a lot of extra land into production. I know of no way to really control that production except low prices. Even under the present plan, farmers are not obliged to enter the scheme and if prices rise above a certain minimum, a lot of foolish individuals will plung and tumble the market."

As agricultural control is being administered, one of the foregoing contributors remarked he thought it "entirely too expensive." But he added, "If it can raise the general level of farm-purchasing power through better prices, it may justify all costs."

A surplus resulting from overproduction consequent upon loss of world markets does not exist in the dairy industry, which is one of the great sources of farm income, it is pointed out. Said one college authority:

Underconsumption Is Worse

"The farmers' situation is drastic but it is not uniformly drastic. A good deal of the drastic situation is due to underconsumption rather than overproduction. Let us take one specific instance. There is an apparent surplus of daily products.

"That surplus is due to underconsumption of types of food that should be used and consumed. That is the type of food, the lack of consumption of which causes malnutrition to a portion, at least, of city population. The farmer is suffering from underconsumption because the production is no higher than it should be if the buyer could buy."

Amplifying this important exception, another college contributor wrote:

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act was written primarily to meet a situation which exists in the case of cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and hogs. These branches of American agriculture are, and have been, on an export basis, and unless satisfactory outlets can be found for the surplus of these commodities, the farmers producing these crops and products will be confronted with the necessity of retrenching to a domestic basis.

Lack of Buying Power

"In the case of some other branches of American agriculture, such as the dairy industry, which accounts for a little more than 20 per cent of the total farm income of the United States, we are approximately on a domestic basis. We have not developed our dairy industry to a point where we are producing for foreign markets as have the growers and producers of cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and hogs.

"This immediately prompts the question as to whether the Triple A production reduction plan, together with the processing tax, formulated for cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and hogs, is also applicable to those branches of agriculture, such as dairying, that are on a domestic basis.

"My own answer, of course, is that dairymen cannot expect the same results as the cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and hog growers may expect from the Triple A program which was primarily written for commodities on an export basis. The low prices in the case of dairy products are not due to the fact that we have been selling less and less abroad, but to other causes. Low dairy prices are due almost, if not entirely, to a lack of buying power on the part of consumers of dairy products."

To Spend or Not to Spend

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Weighing Advisability of U. S. Participating in State Anniversary

Seated, Left to Right—Senators Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont; Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman; George McGill (D) of Kansas. Standing, Left to Right—Representatives Sol Bloom (D) of New York; Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts; Fritz G. Lanham (D) of Texas.

U. S. Considers Share In Texas Centennial

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—One of many interim tasks cut out for Congress during the summer is to determine whether or not the Federal Government shall participate in the celebration of the centennial of the Republic of Texas to take place in 1936.

The preliminary meeting of a special committee has been held and a trip to Texas by the entire membership is under consideration. A Government contribution to celebrations of this type is the usual practice. The federal exhibit provides one of the outstanding features of the world's fair in Chicago as it usually does in similar affairs.

The committee which will investigate the question and report its recommendations to Congress next fall consists of Senator Tom Connally (D), of Texas, chairman, Senator George McGill (D), of Kansas, Senator Warren R. Austin (R), of Vermont, Representative Sol Bloom (D), of New York, Representative Fritz G. Lanham (D), of Texas, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R), of Massachusetts.

Knit-Goods Strike Affects 18,000 in N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—A general strike of knit-goods workers, calling 18,000 from their jobs in 200 mills in metropolitan New York, went into effect here yesterday, following breakdown of mediation efforts of the Regional Labor Board.

The strike order climaxed months of wrangling between employers and employees over a new labor contract. The previous pact expired July 15.

The unions demand a 35-hour week, representing a cut of two and one-half hours in the present schedule, and a better scale of guaranteed minimum wages, recognition of the unions, and abolition of the speed-up system and other sweatshop conditions. Minimum wages for different classes asked by the unions runs from $18 to $60 a week, the higher figure applying to mechanics who tend machines and cut patterns and for whom the employers offer $42 weekly.

Mrs. Roosevelt Arrives At Home in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived on the Fifth Avenue Special today from Chicago, and commented:

"Outside of the drought areas the people look better fed, better clothed; their automobiles are more and newer, and they look a great deal happier."

She said this after deploring the intense suffering in the drought-afflicted sections, but adding that to get a fair picture of the condition of the country it was necessary to consider the dry sections separately. She went through Grand Central Station to a taxicab with the usual minimum of attendant excitement, and proceeded to her New York town house on Sixty-fifth Street.

Museum Has Flexible Rock

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A rock that bends is one of the novelties at the Field Museum of Natural History here. It is said to be made up of grains of sand once held together by a mineral cement which has since dissolved. Disintegration of the rock was prevented by the shape of the sand grains which interlock or dovetail according to museum officials.

Filene Extends Financial Hope To Credit Unions

Have Twentieth-Century Fund Interest, He Says, in Expansion Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 9—As credit union leaders plunged into the business of formulating a constitution for their national association yesterday with the responsibility of setting up a system of financial support, they heard Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston assure them of the sympathetic interest of the Twentieth Century Fund in the difficulties they must face during the time the new association gets into operation.

Pointing out that the credit union movement is essentially democratic, Mr. Roy F. Bergengren of the Credit Union Extension Bureau stressed the importance of financing for independent growth and operation.

The ideals and aims of the credit union movement were set forth in a speech by Mr. Hubert Rhodes, president of the North Carolina Credit Union League. The first objective of the new association, said Mr. Rhodes, should be the organization of thousands of new credit unions.

The credit union movement is one of the brightest rays on the horizon of both employee and employer, was the opinion expressed by Mr. C. R. Orchard, Nebraska organizer in the movement.

In organizing the 98 credit unions which now exist in the packing business of Armour & Co., said Mr. Orchard, he found that most of the friction between labor and capital came from the fixed belief on the part of the wage earner that most of his financial troubles were caused by the capitalist. The credit union comes to such a man to set him straight on this and to show him how to solve his credit problems. With that solution and the attendant understanding of thrift and credit, the friction vanishes.

On the employer's side, said Mr. Orchard, there is a growing respect for the capabilities of his employees when he sees them efficiently and profitably running their own credit banking system.

In stating their vision of the next few years and reviewing sources of income for the new association, various speakers outlined the movement with its thousands of new credit unions rallying around a common center with its own national organ.

Boys in Smart Soapbox Cars 'Steal Show' at World's Fair

Four-Year Scholarship Awaits Clever Youth Whose Homemade Vehicle Beats Rest; 25,000 Boys From 40 Cities Entered

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—"Streamlined soap boxes," which turned out to be everything that a boy could put on wheels, were stealing a good bit of the show at the Chicago World's Fair today and yesterday as 1100 homemade, boy-built "cars" tried out for the "All-American Soap Box Derby."

Vehicles with such names as "Junk Special," "Kindling Special," and "Spare Moment," helped the Derby "draw 'em in," while the palatial automobile show rooms wondered where all the business was going. For right out in front of the big General Motors Building the show was going on, with the little home-made contraptions lining up for blocks along the roads leading up to this point.

No one could see, yesterday, the second day of the preliminaries, just how far the waiting lines reached. But one thing seemed certain—that if all the "soap boxes" were put end to end, they would reach to a pretty swell junk pile.

Sewing-machine cabinets, oil cans, old canvas tenting, parts of go-carts and literally hundreds of types of other wreckage went into the making of the entries.

"That," said an official of the Derby to one little boy, who was poised at the top of the incline waiting to take off, "seems to be a part of your father's belt you're steering that thing with."

"Right you are," came the reply. "Daddy's had to wear his Sunday suspenders today."

No one knew how many useful things are missing from Chicago homes, doing service in holding the automobiles together.

The all-important question among them was, "How fast will she go?" Next important "How long will she hold together?" Also important: "What to do if the brakes break?" The answer to that appeared to be easy of solution—"use your feet." And many a little boy may have some difficulty in explaining the holes in his soles the next time it rains.

"Mom, what would you say if I'd win the four-year scholarship to college?" he might interject if he is quick enough. Because a four-year scholarship is the grand first prize to be given by the makers of the Chevrolet automobile when the finals are run off at Dayton, Ohio, later this month. Some 25,000 boys in 40 cities are participating, it is said.

At the fair the local boys are being eliminated in a grand display of wood disguised as steel. Whoever wins, they're having good fun.

Senator Owns Herd of Jerseys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The cover of The Jersey Bulletin and Dairy World of the July 25 issue carries a photograph of the home of Senator and Mrs. Cameron Morrison in Sharon township and a leading illustrated article is devoted to the Morrison Jersey herd.

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6-34

Advertisement

'Long's Revolt' Arouses Wrath of Newspapers

Use of National Guard to Control New Orleans Condemned by Critics

Called 'Flivver Dictator'

Senator's Fight Likened to Latin-American War

Senator Huey P. Long's recent use of National Guard troops and special newspaper taxation in his private war to keep control of Louisiana, provoked nation-wide newspaper criticism, it was revealed to-day.

Commenting on the situation, the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* said:

"The new war between the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans . . . brings into sharp relief the abuses to which the National Guard may be subjected.

Nation Pays, State Controls Guard

"Supported largely by Federal appropriations and required to meet the military standards set up by the War Department, its direction is still left largely within State hands.

"Even the necessity for maintenance of order and the usefulness of the Guard as an agency of domestic peace may be subject to riotous abuse if the necessity is to be interpreted and the use of the Guard directed in accordance with the interests of politicians or intrenched industrial groups."

Calls Long 'Flivver Dictator'

The Chicago *Daily News* took the matter less seriously saying: "We are turning out flivver dictators. . . . If you ask us, we think it will turn out to be baloney.

Praise for Senator Long's actions was lacking. The Asheville (N. C.) *Citizen* insisted that "There is reason for taking it seriously," although the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* said, "While the situation has the aspect of a revolution in some little Latin-American State, there is the hope, from the way both forces are resorting to hot air in exchanges over the radio, that the contest may not be as sanguinary as threatened."

More about Louisiana's pocket revolution appears in the political section of this week's Literary Digest. Buy your copy to-day.

Golden Hails Clean Plays

Producer Welcomes Return of Decency to Theater

"Decency in the theater is coming round again with an impetus that's frightening the 'Big-Talkie-and-Drayma-Men'," says John Golden, well-known producer, in The Literary Digest, out to-day.

"And what an alibi to justify bad business the house managers of the theaters now have to offer the chief business executives! Now all the boys wiring in their reports can blame the church and the clean-play fanatics.

"As for myself, I'm happy to welcome the turn," Mr. Golden continues. "Clean plays have been my crown and my cross, my punishment and my reward. They brought me the sneers of the sophisticates, the sly gibes of erudite critics, the accusation of insincerity, and a tin halo from those who claimed that I had gone out of my way to strike a beautiful attitude against crime and sex."

For all the criticism, however, he says, "Given equal literary value, I should infinitely prefer a wholesome play."

Censorship is not the way out, he writes, for "How can any mortal man make a measuring stick for modern mass morality?"

Read Mr. Golden's complete article, with other theatrical and movie news and reviews in this week's Literary Digest. Buy your copy to-day at the nearest news-stand.

Advertisement

Hervey Allen

Author of best-seller, "Anthony Adverse." For news of writers and writing, read The Literary Digest every week.

Author Threw Chalk, Says Former Student

Hervey Allen, as Teacher, Ignored Classroom Rules

From throwing chalk at erring students to fame as an author of a best-selling novel — that is Hervey Allen's record, according to one of his former students, James Irwin Wallace. Allen's book, "Anthony Adverse" has sold 450,000 copies.

As a teacher, Mr. Allen did not allow his personality to be restrained by ordinary schoolroom etiquette, says Wallace. "In the first place, he threw chalk at inattentive students. Once, running out of chalk, he threw an eraser. Students claimed that he threw marble bookends, but this contention I regard as mere exaggeration."

Lectured on Cussing

Mr. Allen once gave a lecture on the superiorities of American cussing. No foreign soldier in the World War, he said, could get any work out of a Missouri mule, for no foreign soldier spoke a language virile enough to command the respect of the animal.

Further details of Hervey Allen's teaching career appear in James Wallace's sparkling article in this week's Literary Digest. Read The Digest every week for the best book reviews and literary news.

THE NEWS ON THIS PAGE

is comprehensively discussed and interpreted by the world's greatest journalists in this week's issue of The Literary Digest, on the pages listed below:

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The Literary Digest

Advertisement

Fear Jap Vote May Endanger Hawaiian Isles

Growth of Oriental Vote Weakens American Hold on Pacific Naval Base

May Win Statehood

New Governmental Status Suggested to President

Possibility that the Hawaiian Islands may be controlled by its rapidly growing alien population was expressed to President Roosevelt by defense authorities of the islands during his stay there, latest advices reveal.

The enrolled voting population of the Hawaiian Islands already includes 10,054 Japanese as against 16,676 native Hawaiians and 12,230 Caucasians. Chinese and part-Hawaiian residents form the remainder of the total.

Commission Government Urged

American defense authorities on the island now urge that the United States supplant the present system of self-government with a commission form, the commissioners to be appointed from Washington.

The proposal touches the fundamental question whether Hawaii ever is to be admitted to full statehood. Except that the islands have a non-voting delegate in Congress, and an appointive, rather than elective Governor, Hawaii is virtually a State except in name.

Will the gradual growth of the Japanese population lead to oriental control of one of our important naval bases? Read "Diogenes'" report from the National Capital in The Literary Digest this week.

England Takes Lead In World of Sports

British Beat Americans in Tennis, Golf, Track

For the first time in recent history the worm has turned, in the world of international sports—England, consistent loser for years, has conquered America in tennis, golf, Rugby, and track. And some experts are predicting that Sopwith's yacht *Endeavour* will go home with the *America's* Cup.

Last January, the press—at least the American press—painted a dull year for Anglo-American sport. A string of poorly contested American victories, push-overs, it was to be.

Serenely confident, Americans took up one of the games that remains Britain's own—Rugby. Then Cambridge sent over a side to provide a match, trouncing the best of American sides.

Lovelock Beats Bonthron

After that came the deluge—and disillusionment. Henry Cotton won the British Open golf title, to keep that cup in England for the first time since 1923. Jack Lovelock beat Bill Bonthron in the mile-race that American athletes had been perfecting for six months. And the Oxford-Cambridge track-team beat the Princeton-Cornell invaders in their meet.

But tennis brought the rudest shocks. Only the Wightman Cup stayed in American hands. Wimbledon brought defeats to Helen Jacobs and all the American men's singles players.

Of course, England already had the Davis Cup, but after Wimbledon it looked as if Fred Perry would have to defend that cup single-handed. And even if Perry should win both his singles matches, Bunny Austin would have to win at least one of his—the doubles were conceded to Lott and Stoefen. It looked like America's turn at the cup.

Then — Perry did win both his matches, and so did Bunny Austin! Thus England retained the Cup.

But will English stars invade America for more victories? Read the fast-moving review of the Britishers' play in this week's Literary Digest, out to-day.

Rochester 100 Years Old

Huge Birthday Pageant Will Depict City's History

Rochester (N. Y.), like Chicago, will celebrate its one hundredth birthday with an exhibition this summer. On Saturday, and thereafter for one month, the gates of Exposition Park will be thrown open and the public will be given an opportunity to see the special exhibits assembled for the event. A reproduction of the center of early Rochester will be included.

As a culminating feature of the centennial exhibition, there will be staged upon the grounds a huge open-air drama, "Pathways of Progress," which will show the social development of Rochester through the last century.

The complete story of Rochester's celebration appears in this week's Literary Digest. Buy your copy to-day.

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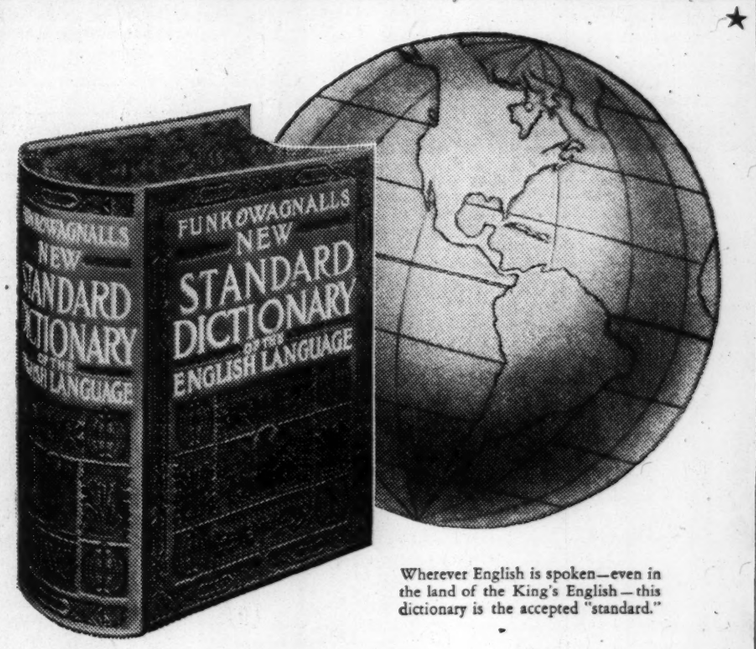

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The Young Folks' Page

Riverwood Farm

A Pioneer Story of the Middle West

By Alta Halverson Seymour

CHAPTER V

LUCY, looking up in quick relief, saw a stocky man with keen blue eyes, a wide forehead, and a grim mouth half hidden by a thick, curling sandy beard.

"So," he said, when they had reached shore, and Lucy saw that the corners of his mouth twitched—almost unwillingly, as though laughter did not feel at home there, "you—you like to go walking in the river?"

"No, but I—we need plums, you see," faltered Lucy, feeling suddenly that her actions must look very foolish to anyone who did not understand. "But I lost my basket in the river—and that's not the first basket I've lost lately. Mother's not going to like it one bit. And I'm all muddy—" She stopped in confusion as she glanced down at her dress, and wished heartily that her shoes and stockings were on this side of the river. "I was told that the river was easy to cross."

"In some places—not right here. You chose one of the hard places," he said. "But you—you are not much afraid, are you?"

"My grandmother said pioneers just simply couldn't be afraid," said Lucy, in a matter-of-fact tone. "And now I'm here, will you tell me the best way to get back? And whether there are plums anywhere?"

As if in spite of himself, the man chuckled. "You do the job you set yourself, I see. So then come with me. My sister will help you get dry, and give you a new basket. Of plums we have plenty. I row you back home myself."

Lucy stole more than one appraising glance at him as they walked along. He was German, that was certain, from his accent. When he said "give" it sounded more like "gif." And he said "haf" for "have." And he seemed to live on this side of the river. Who was he? Could he be some relation of Herr Finke?

"My name is Lucy Thompson," she offered. "We're new settlers."

"So I supposed," he said, his tone suddenly grim. "My name is Finke. You have heard of me?" He gave her a swift, searching glance, and went on, "Yes, I see you have. And nothing good, I know well. Perhaps you wish not to go with me."

But Lucy had no intention of turning her back on the friend who had come to her rescue. And furthermore she had no intention of going home without plums. The boys would laugh at her adventure quite enough as it was. But if she had the plums, she could at least point to them triumphantly and prove that she had found what she went after, at any rate. And something in the sudden grim tone sounded so forlorn that she said briskly, "My grandmother always said you can't believe everything you hear. She said first-hand knowledge is much more satisfactory."

He gave her another searching glance, but the glib quotation seemed to amuse him and his lips twitched. "Your grandmother seems to be a woman of sense," he said dryly. "See then, here is our house. And here in her garden is my sister."

Fräulein Finke's Welcome

Fräulein Finke looked up from her gardening and dashed her hand suddenly across her eyes, as though she thought she must be dreaming. Then she looked again and smiled such a radiant smile that she and Lucy were friends at once. "Ach, how I am glad to see company coming with my brother. Come, I help you," she said cordially, when she had heard the whole story. "We will get plums and a basket."

She led the way into the house, and Lucy stopped short with an exclamation of delight. "Books!" she cried eagerly. "What a lot of books!" For one wall of the little sitting room was lined solidly with well-filled bookshelves, and Lucy went straight up to them. "Latin and Greek," she said, in an almost breathless tone of respect. "And German and—" She whirled about suddenly, and was a little embarrassed to find the brother and sister nodding at each other in evident approval of their guest. "Oh can you read all these?" she burst out.

"*Ja wohl*," replied Fräulein, and she added modestly, "That is, my brother reads them all."

"And my sister, as well, most of them," put in Herr Finke. "She is what you in America call—what is it—a sock of blue?"

"Oh, I know," laughed Lucy, "a bluestocking! That's what they call the women who go to college and learn a lot."

Her tone became so wistful that her host said laughingly, "Almost you sound as if you would like to be a bluestocking, too."

"Oh, I do want to go to college," said Lucy, so fervently that the Finkes looked at her with new interest. This was a queer sort of girl, they felt, but quite delightful with her odd mixture of dreams and ambitions and practical good sense.

"Then I think you will go," said Fräulen Finke encouragingly.

"I think so also," said her brother, in the dry tone that he seemed to use when he was most amused. "For you seem to have a backbone where many folks have only a wishbone."

Lucy laughed. "I'd like to be sure that was really so," she said, and her tone became somewhat discouraged as she went on, "If we'd stayed in Ohio—Grandma and I kept hoping a college would be established in our little town. And then perhaps I could have managed it. But what can I do way out here? There isn't even a school. I don't see how I can even prepare to go to college, to begin with. If I only could just be getting ready—"

"*Ach*, you can!" cried Fräulein eagerly. "Myself, I can teach you the Latin, and the German. And my brother the Greek and the mathematics."

"But what could I do in return?" Lucy's dark eyes were shining with eagerness.

Again the brother and sister exchanged that swift, slight nod of approval.

"To me it would be a great pleasure to resume my studies with someone who is interested," said Fräulein, her voice almost as eager as Lucy's. "Companionship and friendship would be more than an adequate return. See," she turned so joyfully to the shelves that it was easy to see how gladly she would take up the task of teaching, "we begin at once. You take with you this Latin grammar and see what you make of him before you come again."

"Oh, Fräulein!" cried Lucy, as a delightful thought occurred to her. "Why don't you start a school here? It's surely needed." And then, as a sudden grim look came over the faces of her host and hostess, she deeply regretted her impulsive speech. "Oh, I'm sorry," she faltered.

"*Ach*, never mind," said Herr Finke, but his tone was full of bitterness. "The neighbors here are not like you—ignorant, they are numbskulls. One must not mind them!" He clipped his words off sharply. "They understand nothing." His voice was full of scorn, and Lucy wished very much that she had remembered to keep on safe ground.

"I slip around in conversation just as I did in the river," she scolded herself. "If I could only learn when to keep still."

"Now," said Fräulein after a moment, "we get some plums." She fetched a basket and helped Lucy to gather plums, and Herr Finke rowed her across the river to get her shoes and stockings, and then up the river to a point near her home.

Two Inventors

Lucy chattered on, encouraged by her new friend's evident interest. She told him of the way they were all working to make the new homestead a comfortable home, of Davy's pranks and Rosemary's funny ways and of father's invention. "You and father ought to be friends," she said eagerly, "you're both inventors."

And Herr Finke, who had smiled over Rosemary's doings, looked grim again. "We will wait and see," he said. "Your father may not share your opinion. Now, I set you off here, and I will call for you on Friday afternoon. I would advise you to take no more walks in the river. Presently we find you a canoe, perhaps."

Lucy hurried the rest of the way home, wondering how the family would receive her news. In each hand she carried a big basket of plums, and tucked in her pocket was the precious Latin grammar. She was both longing and dreading to tell the story of the afternoon's adventures—eager to be sure that she would be allowed to study with the Finkes.

Father, she knew, did not much approve of higher education for girls. But when instruction was offered to her so generously—and especially now that the hardest work of the summer was over, and winter would bring much more leisure time—surely he would not object. She would promise so faithfully not to neglect her other work. And then they would be friends with the Finkes, and everyone would begin to feel differently about them and perhaps Fräulein would start a school.

As she neared the house, the sound of lively voices told her that there was company. Polly and Mary were there, and their brothers, Alec and Frank. They must be intending to stay for supper, for there was a brisk clatter of dishes. And they were planning something, that was evident, for everyone seemed to be talking at once.

She set the baskets of plums down in the summer kitchen and wedged the Latin grammar between them. Much as she wanted to get through the task of telling her story of the afternoon, she felt that she could not possibly do it before company. She glanced at her dress, glad that she and Fräulein had done what they could to make it presentable, and hoping that no one would notice the faint mud-stains.

Apparently no one did, for she was greeted eagerly. "Oh, Lucy! Where have you been? We're planning the best thing—a Harvest Festival; We'll have it here. This is the most central place."

"We're going to ask everyone for miles around. There ought to be a regular get-together now that there's a new family here—"

"We'll ask the Martins and the Bensons and the Chadwicks and the Gilstads—they're a Norwegian family that moved in last year."

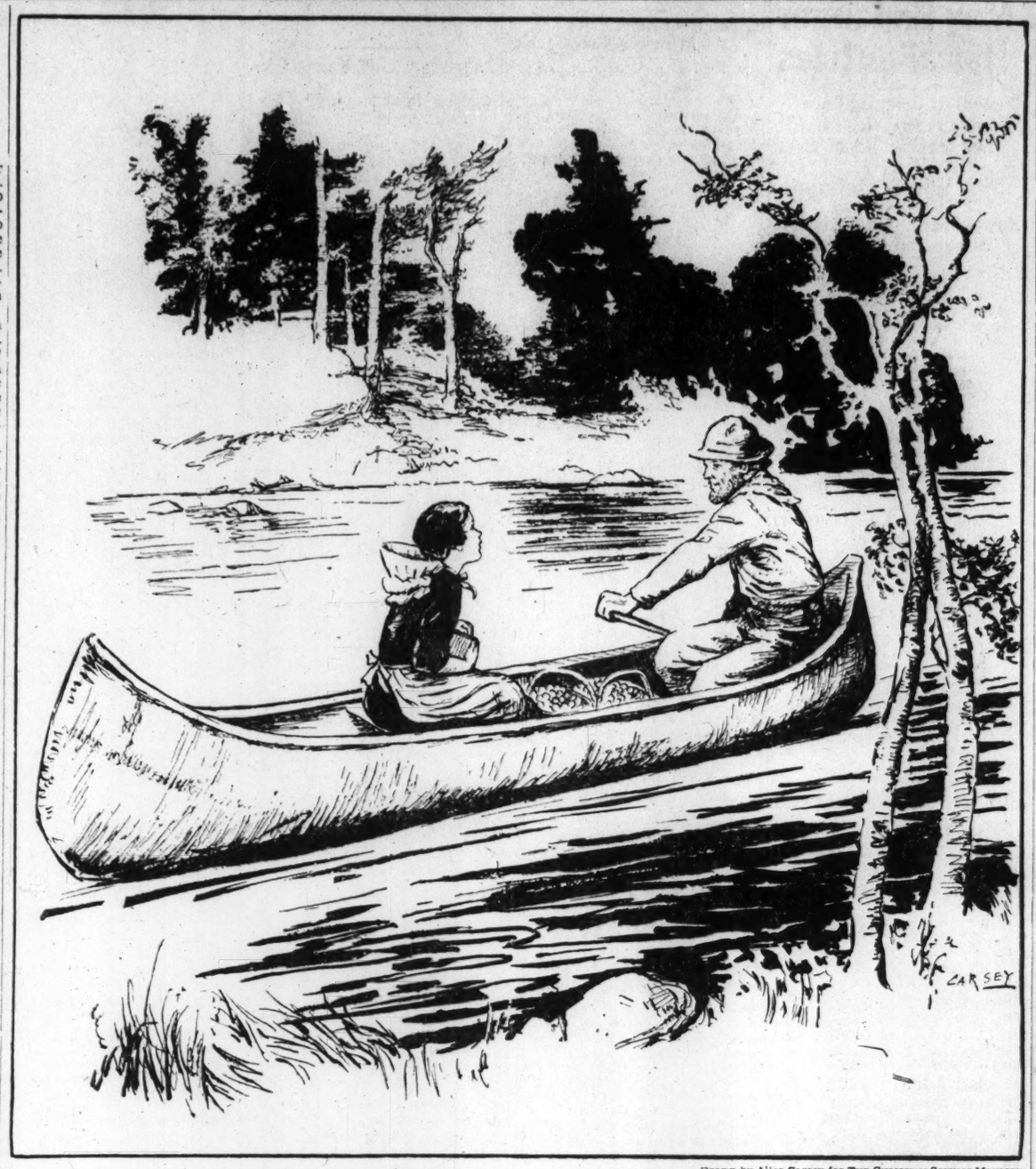
"We'll have a picnic dinner and a spelling-bee—are you good at spelling?"

"Lucy could spell down the whole school at home," said William, who was, his sister often felt, the only person in the family who really appreciated her ability.

But these pleasant plans were interrupted by a shout from Davy, who had been out in the yard. "Hey! Lucy has found a whole lot of plums. And where'd you get this book, Lucy?"

And to Lucy's consternation, he held up to view the Latin grammar.

(To be continued next Thursday.)



Drawn by Alice Carsey for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"You and father ought to be friends," she said eagerly, "for you're both inventors."

A Vacation Project

How the Lane Boys Designed an Indian Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU may not be able to do it all in just the way the Lane boys did, but if you study their plan you will perhaps be able to evolve a scheme of your own.

Grandfather Lane and Grandmother Lane always loved to have the grandchildren with them, in the long summer vacation, and this year the boys, five cousins, were to be given the big kitchen ell all to themselves.

There were three windows on each side and beautiful old shade trees just near enough to be restful without making the place gloomy. Grandfather had arranged to have the six windows fitted with screens for the summer and glassed for the winter, after having them cut to ground length. One on each side was hinged so the boys could slip out into the old fashioned garden without going back through the house.

At the farther end, an old shed had been taken down and a big field stone fireplace built.

You may know how delighted the boys were when they saw what had been done for them. The arrangement and use of the place was left entirely to their own ingenuity.

Various plans for furnishing were discussed. Suddenly Grafton Lane exclaimed, "I tell you what, fellows, we can make an Indian room. I have a big idea!"

A shout of acquiescence went up, and soon the three Lane boys and the Preston cousins were planning enthusiastically.

When they asked Grandfather if they might use the boards from the old shed, he agreed laughingly, wondering what in the world they would do with the old slabs.

Well, this is what they did. They planed and smoothed, they fitted and nailed and hammered. Around the sides of the room they made a dado and began immediately the work of decorating.

Indian Designs for the Dado

They planned to make Indian designs and use Indian symbols all around the room. Almost at once the attractiveness of the work appeared because Boyce Prescott was taking an art course and had oil paints which he knew how to mix effectively. He and the others stained the boards evenly to a rich brown for a perfect background. And Boyce knew where there was a collection of designs intended for pottery and other articles. It was the H. C. Perleberg group of beautiful large plates, American Indian designs.

While they were working one morning under the direction of their recognized artist, Ernest Lane asked, "What shall we do with our floor?"

"I've been thinking about that and I have an idea, announced Arnold Prescott.

Eager questionings brought forth the fact that Arnold had wondered if they had money enough—by pooling their funds—to buy linoleum for the floor, the kind that comes in large black and white squares.

They were sure that could be accomplished and wondered what the rest of his plan would include.

"After it is laid, I planned to have the white squares around the edge of the room all painted black, making an entire black border. Then we could paint designs all over the floor, in the white squares—lightning zigzags, featherbands in all the colors, Navajo stripes."

"Fine," they all declared. "And we could use the swastika and the thunderbird and the sun rays," said Bobbie Lane who was a First-Class Scout. "But we must be sure to put designs like that 'way over at the outside where they wouldn't be walked on."

"Some of those could be on the dado," said Ernest, smiling with brotherly pride at Bobbie. "And we must know what each thing we paint means. It would be too bad to have someone ask us, if we had no ready reply. Which means 'Constancy,' Bobby?"

"The Sun Rays, with a semicircle beneath them," Bobbie answered promptly. "The butterfly symoolizes eternal life to the Indian, so that should not be on the floor. There would be no objection to putting calumets in the squares, though. Do you think there would?"

It was profitable fun, they thought, planning their room. And the older members of the family began to show great interest.

Aunt Alice Preston offered to make draperies for the windows. "What kind would you like?" she said.

Theatrical Gauze for Curtains

"I really think that plain rust theatrical gauze would be best," said Boyce. "We do not want to overdo anything. Some of the girls have been using that and it falls very gracefully."

"I have used that material," said Aunt Alice. "And I like it, if I get it at a real theatrical supply place and get the all-linen kind, made in Ireland. It can be crocheted all around the edge with wool—a single-crochet stitch. I think I would use a dull blue on the rust curtains."

"We want only very plain furniture," said Ernest. "I know where there is a lot in the old attic."

"Yes. There is a big library table and some chairs. We could paint them all black with, perhaps, a dull red striping."

"And I have planned to put two metal couches here with dark blue covers and several pillows covered with material you boys choose," added Aunt Alice.

"You are a dear, Aunt Alice!" declared Bobbie. And the others echoed.

"There's a tall three-fold screen up in the attic," Ernest said. "It would be all right if we put on new hinges and painted it. If Boyce approves, I think it might be used for a picture-background. From our collection of Indian subjects, we could put up a few at a time.

Murals by Boyce

"A good idea," approved Boyce. "Speaking of pictures, I wonder if you will let me try my skill at murals."

"Above the dado?" asked Grafton, with live interest.

"Yes. I think I can make a river with canoes and Indians paddling, a sunset scene, a sunrise scene, and a moonlit landscape. I am sure Mr. Langdon will be glad to supervise, because he will like to have me get the experience."

The whole group expressed delight. "That will take care of the three sides that need consideration," said Aunt Alice. "The fireplace takes up the other."

"Yes. There would be no room for anything except a long, narrow framed picture—if we can find just the right thing to hang at each side of the fireplace," Boyce said.

"I shall want a cabinet for my collection of Indian relics," said Grafton.

Aunt Alice laughed. "I can see that you boys have a summer task before you. But you will enjoy every bit of the work, and it will be interesting all the way along, not only for yourselves, but for us and for all your friends."

And that is just what it proved to b—

A. P. J.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

The Mail Bag

Manila, Philippine Islands

Dear Editor:

I have heard and read much of your Mail Bag column, and hope you will be kind enough to publish my name there. My hobbies are stamp collecting and writing to pen-pals in different countries. I am an active member of the International Hobby Club, an organization of the Madison High School in Rochester, N. Y. This club was formed to promote friendly relations among youths of different countries. I never break the law of pen-pal writing, that is I answer every letter I receive. I shall be very glad to furnish Philippine stamps to collectors. With all my thanks,

Delfin M. (Boy)

Calgary, Alta., Canada

Dear Editor:

I am a girl of 17 and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for many years. Some years ago I wrote to you, hoping to see my letter in the Mail Bag. I was very disappointed that it was not printed, but I am hoping I shall see it this time.

I live in the City of the Foothills noted for its famous stampedes which take place every year in July. If anyone happens to be interested in stampedes, I can tell a lot about the famous Calgary Stampede.

The parade which is on Monday the first day of the stampede, is an interesting event. Cowboys, cowgirls, many prominent people and also a great number of bands take part in it. I know a great number of well-known cowboys who take part in the stampede every year, and find it very interesting and exciting to watch the famous Chuck Wagon Races, Bucking Horse Contests, etc. All these things make the Calgary Stampede the most interesting event of the season, in the west of Canada.

Last year I wanted to be a stenographer, so I started to go to a business school. My greatest ambition is to be a girl reporter, as I think the work would be most interesting.

I am very fond of hearing from girls in other countries and like to write letters. Won't some of you girls write to me? Any girl who wishes to learn about the West, please write. I'll promise to answer all the letters I can in my spare time. Perhaps I can send some snapshots, or some souvenirs of Calgary.

Ivy B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Dellamae R. (11), Los Angeles, California. From the largest cities in Germany and the United States. Interested in nature study and would be glad to receive ideas for her scrapbook; also interested in coins and tennis.

Pauline deNault D. (14), Brookline, Mass. Particularly from Norway, Sweden, France and Rome, Italy, but would like to hear from anywhere. Interested in reading, needlework and in exchanging postcards.

Mary T. (14), Los Angeles, California. Particularly from England and the Eastern States. Interested in dramatics and radio work, horseback riding, tennis and swimming.

Jewel S. (17), Canton, Illinois. From girls 17-20 in Germany, India, Persia and South Africa.

Betty T. (18), Cleveland, Ohio. From all over the world, particularly France, Germany, Japan, China, Australia, Hawaii and Russia. Interested in sports, dramatics and reading.

From Boys

Floyd W. (12), Los Angeles, California. From abroad.

Clifford C. C. (13), Wantagh, L. I., New York. From foreign countries. Would like to exchange stamps.

Roy C. (14), Kensington, Johannesburg, South Africa. From all over the world. Interested in cycling and stamp collecting.

Over 20

Charmaine N., Oakland, California. From girls 21 living in California. Interested in nature study and art.

Harriette Ann L., Bogota, New Jersey. Interested in kindergarten training work and would like to hear from those in foreign countries interested in the same field.

Webster P., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From anywhere. Interested in art, literature and sports, especially golf.

Claude S., (26), Waukesha, Wisconsin. Is able to read and write Czech and would like to hear from Czechoslovakia and also the United States. Interested in dairy farming, cars and wood carving.

Zora S., (24), Waukesha, Wisconsin. Is also able to read and write Czech. Interested in gardening, botany and drawing.

Milkweed and Silhouettes

A Dainty Picture With Flowers and Tinted Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN you blow the silk of the milkweed into the air and watch it sail gracefully away, do you ever wish you might make something beautiful of it?

Then try it as a background for a silhouette.

Purchase a small black picture frame with glass. Choose a silhouette which has not too much detail. Those of small children are the most appealing. Attach the pattern to the glass by means of bits of gummed paper, seeing that the feet of the child are about ¾ inches above the lower edge of the glass.

Use Black Enamel

Next paint the silhouette on the glass following the outline which shows through. Use quick-drying black enamel. If the enamel seems thin, expose a small portion to the air until it becomes the consistency of thick cream. Use your smallest brush and be sure your outlines are clear cut. Any ragged edges may be cleaned with turpentine. When you have completed the painting, remove the pattern and hold the glass to the light to see if the paint is thick enough, and add more where needed. Paint an irregular line across the glass to represent the ground on which the child is standing and fill the space below solid with black. Put the glass to dry in a place where it will not be disturbed.

When dry, remove the gummed paper and see that the glass is free from all finger marks.

In the meantime press in a heavy book some tiny flower such as baby's breath, everlastings and segments of wild carrot, also some sprays of grass in seed. Tint these in delicate colors with either water or oil paint. Attach the flowers and grass in your silhouette at the lower edge of the painted side, using gummed paper to hold them in place. Arrange them so that they look as though the child were walking through them. Be sure the paper does not protrude above the black area.

For a background, cut a piece of heavy white paper the size of the glass. Using a brush, paint it all over with clear water. Before it dries, drop on it brushfuls of blue, pink, yellow and green water-color paint (or any combination you choose).

Remove the brown seeds from the milkweed silk and place the silk in an envelope or bag until needed.

Layer of Milkweed Silk

Now for assembling. Have the frame right side down on a table, place in it the glass (painted side up) and very carefully place a thick layer of milkweed silk on the glass. Keep the flowers and grass straight. Then place over the silk the tinted paper, color side down. Be sure to use enough silk so that the colors show only faintly, giving the background a mother-of-pearl effect. Next nail a strong piece of cardboard tight against the colored paper and paste dark paper over the entire back. Attach a ring hanger or hook, and the silhouette is complete.

These are charming, in sets of two, above a writing desk or in a bedroom.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The background of this silhouette is to be tinted and then overlaid with milkweed silk. If tiny pressed flowers are used in the foreground, you will have quite a charming little picture to stand on your writing desk.

Fun on the Run

A Laundry Race

THIS is a race for boys (preferably in their bathing suits). It is great fun for the spectators. Properties: One large wash tub half full of water, a number of pieces of cloth or doll's garments, a clothes line and a box of clothes pins.

The boys stand at the starting line with a garment in their hands, a garment is placed on the ground for each boy at the 10-yard mark and another at the 15-yard mark. The tub is placed in the center of the course at the 20-yard mark and the line is stretched across the course at the 25-yard mark, while the finish line is 10 yards beyond.

At the starting signal, the boys race to the wash tub, wash the garment they have in their hands, carry it to the line and hang it up with pins. They then race to pick up one of the other garments and repeat the washing and hanging. Then they return for the last garment, which must also be washed and hung up.

Finally each boy races to the finish line and the first to cross wins.

Tee Up

This is a race for girls.

Properties: Three nails, a hammer and two pieces of wood for each contestant. One piece of wood is sharpened at one end.

The contestants stand at the starting line with three nails in their hands. At the 10-yard mark the hammers are placed and the pieces of wood at the 20-yard line.

At the starting signal, the contestants race to the hammers and then to the wood. They nail the pieces of wood together in the form of a T, with the sharp point down, using all three nails. When the T is made they drive it upright into the ground and rush to the finish line.

The first girl with the best T to cross the finish line wins.

A Dance Race

This is a race for boys and girls in pairs.

The course is 50 yards long.

The boys stand at the starting line with their backs to the finish, the girls are huddled in a group with their backs to the boys at the 25-yard mark.

At the starting signal, the boys turn around and race to the girls, at which point they pick out their partners. The girls are to make no effort to assist the boys.

When the partners are selected they assume the position taken in dancing and proceed by any means to the finish line.

The judges will disqualify any couple which fails to keep the dancing position throughout the race.

The first couple to dance across the finish line wins the prize.

[A group of "rest games" will be published next Thursday.]

SEE HOW YOUR GUESTS LOVE THIS DELICIOUS FOOD-DRINK

—and it's in keeping with your standards

THE next time you have visitors serve them Cocomalt in milk—the delicious chocolate flavor food-drink. Nutritious, wholesome, refreshing—it makes an instant hit with everyone. And you can serve Cocomalt freely—for it is in keeping with your highest principles and ideals.

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Prepared as directed, adds 70% more food-energy to milk.

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Cocomalt is made by an exclusive process under scientific control. It is guaranteed pure, wholesome and to comply with all food laws.

The Home Forum

Mountain Snows

IT IS not often that one has the chance to watch snow mountains through all the varying moods of the day. Lately I was able to do this in the Himalayas, from a tucked-away spot on the Jhelum river in Kashmir. The Pir Panchal range lies like a rampart along the western skyline; and opposite this, beyond the Wular Lake, the rock-ribbed, snow-veined height of Mount Haramoukh rises sixteen thousand feet above the sea. It is twenty miles away and yet it dominates the whole eastern side of the valley, casting its image over the face of the lake with remote indifference, and overshadowing lesser peaks which are more thickly smothered in snow than its own sheer face can ever be. On many days in spring these ranges are half hidden in swirling clouds, which sweep along the ridges and veil the lower slopes in recurrent storms that bring rain to them and yet more snow to the heights. Plumes of mist roll down and bury the valleys; and isolated snow peaks, startlingly near and lit with the eerie glare which accompanies thunder, swim suddenly into vision out of a phantasmagoria of torn and streaming clouds.

But the snows seem most transcendently lovely when they are free of clouds, exulting in the full rapture of the sun. When, after days of storm, a crystal morning reveals them shining in chiseled brilliance against an azure sky, every ridge and peak distinct and gleaming, a sense of sharp exhilaration invigorates the day. At dawn their dim, mysterious shapes seem little more than ice-blue shadows in a colorless void. Slowly they take on depth, looming huge and dark, unwakened by the delicate colors of the false dawn that ebb and flow at the edge of the empty sky. Asleep and unaware, they wait for the ageless renewing of light; the first pale fire from a still-hidden sun which breaks in sudden glory along the snow-crests, flushing them with the softest rose-mauve bloom, a frail celestial glow that passes almost at once into the cool clear light of day.

* * *

It is absorbing to watch their reaction to the changing angle of light, as the sun moves over the sky. At its zenith the mountains seem more solid than earlier or later in the day. The contrast between their thick snow-fields and the bare ridges which separate them like broad black fingers is sharper, giving the austere effect of a woodcut in black and white. But by afternoon all the clear-cut lines have melted. Shadows fill the deep valleys and drape one side of the snow slopes, lying as gently as they would in the folds of crumpled velvet. At certain angles, the slanting sun strikes evanescent patches of satiny sheen on the velvet pile; gradually a creamy richness steals into the white, making the outlines more distinct again. Below the snow-line the rough summer green of the foothills veils itself in a distant uncertain blue, which deepens to smoky purple.

Later comes the last radiance of the day. Sometimes it is brilliant yellow, sometimes a pale rose, which spills over the highest peaks just before the sun disappears. At this point, the sun seems to slide steeply down the sky to meet its eclipse behind the mountains. The angle is sharp and, with incredible swiftness, the glow slips away from peak after peak. It blooms last of all on the sheer scarp of Haramoukh, and then is blotted out, leaving the snows sunk in a thick, opaque, china-white. Their transformation is sudden and complete. Drained of vitality and radiance, they seem strangely withdrawn and remote, frozen into an icy bleakness, as though night had already touched them, although twilight lingers late in the north. Now is the time to withdraw to the coziness of a fire and a book, until night brings the mountains back with the sheer, breath-taking beauty of a miracle.

Moonlit snows! They are not near, and this is not the glittering brilliance of moonlight in the plains, all silver light and sharp black shadow. It is an ethereal radiance flooding the universe, from which the snows emerge like some enchanted thing, reaching up to rim the sky with the faint, lustrous pallor of pearls. The dark bulk of the hills below merges without a break into its shadow on the river; and beyond this dim blur lies the arc of reflected snows, trembling on the water's face with the cloudy gleam of moonstones.

There are not many sounds; the shrill cry of a night bird, the sudden splash of a jumping fish, the slap and dribble of water against a paddle as a late boat pushes upstream. They break and linger and die away, blending with the silence as widening ripples blend again with water after a falling stone has splintered its calm.

R. B.

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Egyptian Textile of the Coptic Era, Made Between the Third and the Seventh Centuries

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Shall We Bathe in the Sea?

I have bathed in the Irish Channel, off the coast of Wales, and in the North Sea from many a spot on the east coast of England. I have bathed from the west coast of Scotland and in the wide Atlantic from Cornwall. In the English Channel, too from many a point on the south coast of England and the north coast of France. I have swum in the sea at Gibraltar and in the fresh waters of the Thames and the Seine, not to mention innumerable streams and lakes, ponds and tarns in different parts of England, Scotland, France and Switzerland. But nearly all of these bathes have been just ordinary ones, long since forgotten; only a few have thrilled me enough to remain forever in memory, and it has always been the wonder of the surroundings that has given this finishing thrill—something a little different from the conventional setting.

There was one never-to-be-forgotten bathe from a little sandy cove off the Galloway coast at night. The rocks around were crowned with tall pines, standing in black silhouette against the sky, their reflections only slightly broken by the smooth ripples of the still sea where rock and water met. The beauty of the night under the silver moon seemed to sink right into me. The water was so warm and still that to splash or make a noise would have been an outrage, and all one wanted to do was to swim alone beyond the arms of the bay, out into the wide and tranquil sea.

Then there was a plunge into a tarn in Westmorland, high up among the bleak hills. Before dawn I had risen and climbed alone to the nearest summit to see the sun rise; but, though it was quite daylight when I reached there, the sun was so long in coming and the air so chill that I went on down the far side and found myself beside the unrippled surface of a little tarn. The water was deep,—so clear that every rock and pebble was visible on the bottom,—and it was not long before I was diving into its limpid depth. As I came to the surface and swam out into the middle of the tarn, I heard the plaintive cry of a buzzard overhead and, rolling over onto my back to look for him, I found the sun's rays had at last caught the fleecy clouds above and had turned them to a glowing pink. The tops of the hills, high over which the buzzard circled, were golden, and it was a lovely world.

Then there are several bathes grouped together in memory, in the Thames one scorching August. Late in the evening, after dark, we would drive out the twenty-odd miles. The nights seemed as hot as the days during that spell of warmth, and through the hours of work it was good to look forward to a cool swim. How many days the heat wave lasted I no longer remember, but I know that always there was a golden moon somewhere while we bathed—high up at first and only dimly seen behind the trees in the end.

Just one more bathe comes to my thought—this time in the Mediterranean, from the Spanish coast. At five in the morning we were up playing tennis before the heat of the day made it almost impossible. Then straight from the court to the sea; and the coolness of that blue-green water after the strenuous game, the exquisite color of the hills across Malaga Bay, the long shadows of the early morning, and the clear sky giving promise of another lovely day, are not things that one easily forgets.

F. R.

Brothers

A youth, I stood upon the craggy shore
And marveled at the restless sea, its ebb
And flow incessant, swirling pools, and rock-
Eroding wash; or sat before the fire
And thrilled at darting flame and throbbing coal.
I wondered what there was in sea and flame
To stir me so. I asked, and asked in vain.
But now the years have given me the truth:
The ever-changing sea, the darting flame
Chime with the questing, striving heart in me.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG.

MacDowell Plays for Liszt

How the modest young American got up courage to take his "piece" under his arm and go with it to the Master, is hard to understand. But he did. He made the journey to Weimar, where Goethe had once lived, and inquired the way to the house of Liszt, which everyone knew; the house which is now the Liszt Museum. But on reaching the house MacDowell had an attack of stage-fright and was afraid to enter. He sat down on a bench outside the door and waited for courage. He saw young men and women coming and going, persons who looked curiously at the handsome youth with the roll of manuscript, but made him no friendly sign. Finally he got up a little more courage, and crept into the vestibule, where again he sat down, awkwardly wondering what he was to do next. But he was saved a long wait. Someone told Liszt that a boy was waiting in the vestibule with a roll of music, looking half frightened to death. Evidently this aroused the sympathetic curiosity of the great man.

Presently down came Liszt himself, to investigate this stranger within his gates. Edward recognized him at once from his pictures, this grand old Abbé with the snowy locks and piercing eyes. (He made a clever sketch of the Master a little later, which he declared "looks like him though not well drawn.") Liszt spoke to MacDowell kindly, asking what he wanted. His sympathetic voice and manner immediately put MacDowell at his ease. He told his errand and presented the letter from Raff. After reading this Liszt glanced keenly at the young man and cordially invited him to follow to the salon, where he was pleased to say he would hear MacDowell play the concerto.

Edward had arranged the piece for two pianos. Eugen d'Albert, a young musician who was among the crowd in Liszt's rooms at the time, and who later became a famous pianist, agreed to play the accompaniment if the composer himself would play the solo instrument. MacDowell was too frightened and nervous to do his best. But Liszt heard the piece attentively, and when they had finished he praised the performance highly.

"You must bestir yourself," he warned d'Albert, "if you do not want to be outdone by our young American." This was indeed a flattering word from the mouth of the Master. Edward was especially pleased because Liszt praised his piano playing, for he still thought of that as his chief talent. But Liszt promised to look over some other of his compositions.

He was a happy lad when, soon after this, he received from Liszt a generous letter of approval, in which he offered to recommend the First Piano Suite by this very new young composer to the General Society of German Musicians for their forthcoming concert, and to suggest MacDowell himself play the solo part.

Moreover, Liszt kept his word, and a hint from Liszt was like a magic "open sesame" to the Society.—ABBIE FARWELL BROWN, in "The Boyhood of Edward MacDowell." (New York: Stokes.)

NO RELIC of ancient handicraft at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been oftener copied than this Coptic Textile. Children may be seen on almost any day in the week examining it, eyes half shut in order to isolate the design and analyze the colors.

Considering that the tapestry was made sometime between the third and seventh centuries, it is in singularly good condition, worn away at but a few spots. The general design remains intact. The piece is exhibited with a number of other fragments of squares, medallions, and borders. These colored motives decorate the natural linen background against which they are mounted.

The Copts were native Egyptian Christians, who acknowledged a number of cultural influences, at first the Roman, later the Near Eastern, and later still, the Arabic. With particularly good taste, they assimilated foreign ideas and applied them understandingly to craft. They worked with threads of linen and wool and occasionally with silk. They employed a weaving and shuttle technique.

This little square exhibits clarity of design and definiteness of plan. It consists of two elements, the central picture of rabbit and grapevine, and the framing border of conventionalized pattern. The latter is saved from a monotonous sequence by alternations of palmette motive and medallion, and by reversals of palmettes.

The picture itself is less formally arranged, although the designer planned to fill the area so that there would be no empty stretches. The rabbit is woven in deep mulberry tint, while the grapes and the foliage show their natural colors. The stalk curves, the tendrils roll off into scrolls, the grape clusters resolve into a multiplicity of circles. All this serves as a calm decorative background for the lively rabbit which crouches in anticipation of a leap. Its form is compact, the light stitches of the outline contrasting with the even verticle weave. Throughout, the uniform texture of the weave gives character to the surface. It establishes those traits which distinguish the woven from the painted surface; the one is flat and shiny, the other rough and opaque.

The most noteworthy characteristics of these ancient textiles are their exceedingly lively design and their joyous, dignified color. Whether the Copt portrayed man or animal, it was always done simply, by a few appropriately indicated lines. His manner was fresh, his eye acutely observant. He captured the subject in a moment of action or of imminent action, and he portrayed it with crispness and buoyancy. There is implied in these motives a keenness of observation, a love of the forms of animal and plant life, and an ability to translate the images of the world outside through the loom and shuttle.

Modest in size, these textiles hold their own with the elaborate tapestries of later manufacture. For some of us they even surpass them.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

August Day

The August dahlias lean against the sky;
The tiger lilies lift their tawny urns
To golden-banded bees that hurry by,
And over all a sapphire beauty burns.

The shadows herd beneath the willow trees,
Tall clover shines like globes of crimson glass,
And every little skipping vagrant breeze
Tattles of varnished apples, as they pass.

MARION DOYLE.

Heather Honey

The best northern moors are blessed with a long period of flowering glory, for the bells of the heath belong characteristically to July, and of heather to August. The bees especially rejoice in the drawing out of the "linked sweetness"; but heather honey for the most part is heather honey indeed, not heath honey. As Mr. Tickner Edwards has charmingly described, the bells are not well devised for bees. They cannot reach the honey by the direct and proper route, though they can filch like a thief who enters by a forced window. The ling offers everything that a bee could desire. So close and thick the flowers grow that no time and energy are wasted in search. So open and yielding is each little flower, that as little time and energy are wasted in extracting it. The honey flow is even freer than when the limes scent a southern field, or the grasses are white with our native clover; and the produce is more distinctive.

A good beeman can snuff a comb and tell you whether the honey was yielded by apple or lime; but his delicacy of sense is not given to all. A grosser eye and nose can detect your heather honey, so prepotent is its sweet and yet bitter tang, so distinctively uniform its golden tint. It is as different from other honeys as wheat from oats, as honeysuckle from jasmine.

Though few scenes inspire us more than the wild moors, which the grouse have made their own; and we want no other plant than the heath, nor any other bird than the grouse, there is a peculiar pleasure in the often grassy butts, breaking the colour and the contour. Even the birds enjoy them. . . .

"Good hay, sweet hay hath no fellow." An Englishman may endorse that succulent appreciation without growing his ears unduly long, for is not "the smell of new-mown hay" quoted in the English tongue times without number by cross-Channel writers? I do not know whether English hay was sweeter than other hay in days when "the midsummer nights' dream" was dreamt or that it smells sweeter today. Indeed, I suppose the sweetest of all grass is grown on Swiss uplands; but we may all say, letting literally "odorous" comparisons go, that our island hay is very sweet. It is also very frequent. We live in a green country, where, save in the eastern counties, grass matters supremely. Sir Thomas Browne might have extended his praises of the quincunx, as a pattern for trees, to the five-sided hay-stack that decorates our landscape with its solid architecture in the early English style.

Was ever hay sweeter than this year's? One morning some little rain fell and the sweetness was like a sweet-briar hedge at the hour of the sunset mists. And the hay will keep its sweetness. The bulk is small. Some of the level fields that the newest mowers have shaved look almost like golf greens or lawns where wagtails bob their heads and twinkle their eyes. Some few, also like indifferent lawns, are quite white and still very sweet with dwarf wild white clover, a plant that has flourished this year almost beyond precedent. The thin, neat swathes were neither tossed nor tethered but carted and stacked without intermediate processes. The pentagon ricks are green, not brown, and if you pass a quarter of a mile to leeward you cut a belt of unvitiated sweetness. Even when the rick settles to half its present height and the greenness pales and the broad, crooked-handled knives make stiff walls of the ragged edges, it will still be a satisfaction to nuzzle there as you would bury your nose in an old Gloire de Dijon.—SIR WILLIAM BEACH THOMAS, in "The Yeoman's England." (London: Maclehose.)

"Reason, rightly directed"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG thoughtful people the fact is generally recognized that if a line of reasoning is to be carried to a proper conclusion it must be based upon a sound premise. The premise, the assumed or proved fact upon which the reasoning is based, necessarily influences the conclusion. In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 288), "If the premise of mortal existence is wrong, any conclusion drawn therefrom is not absolutely right."

In logic, the premise is to reasoning what the foundation is to a building. The builder looks well to his foundation to see that it will support the structure which he proposes to erect. The thinker, likewise, looks well to his premise, to make sure that his reasoning on any particular subject will be rightly supported. When one neglects this groundwork of thought, he soon finds his reasoning far afield, thereby arriving at conclusions contrary to his own best interests, and being led into predicaments which are inharmonious, to say the least.

In general, mankind believes that life exists in matter; that man is a mortal being; that intelligence is in matter; that cause and effect are material; and that God is cognizant of both good and evil. Upon these erroneous beliefs is based the bulk of human thinking. Equipped with an understanding of the truth revealed by Christ Jesus and set forth in Christian Science, many today are able to prove for themselves that the law of God is good. Christian Science brings to light the truth that life is spiritual, not material. It goes to the root of the problem and exposes all erroneous beliefs. On page 287 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Error is false, mortal belief; it is illusion, without spiritual identity or foundation, and it has no real existence."

The teachings of Christ Jesus are a complete and conclusive denunciation and renunciation of the theory of life in matter. On the other hand, they show that God is Life, Mind, Spirit; and Jesus' proof of this divine fact was manifested in practical ways, such as healing the sick, feeding the multitude, walking on the water, raising the dead. His spiritual teaching was accepted by many, and for three centuries his followers did the works, in varying degree, that he had done and taught them to do. His admonition was for all time: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." Christian Scientists are continuing to carry on the work of healing the sick, redeeming the sinner, and opening the prison doors for those that are mentally and physically bound.

Although Christ Jesus' teachings came into almost general disuse after the third century, so far as their practical application in healing the sick was concerned, the truth he taught has stood unmoved throughout the centuries, and, in the year 1866, the Principle underlying Jesus' teachings was rediscovered by Mrs. Eddy. Her discovery of the new-old religion, so beautifully taught and practiced by the blessed Master, was preceded by years of prayerful study of the Bible, and was succeeded by many more years of prayerful searching, writing, and teaching, so that the truths laid down by Jesus should not again be lost to the world, but be understood and practiced by all who were willing to learn. She had discovered the Science of Christ Jesus' teachings, and she gave to her discovery the significant and comprehensive name "Christian Science." Through this Science human consciousness is being spiritualized.

Students of Christian Science learn that the mortal, material evidence which seems to surround them is not the truth of being; that God, who is infinite Spirit, is the creator of man, and that man is, therefore, spiritual. They learn to base their thinking upon spiritual truth. This is, indeed, a decided change in the basis of their reasoning; but experience has shown that to drop the material and accept the spiritual is to bring about healings of inharmonious conditions of every kind.

Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 494), "Reason, rightly directed, serves to correct the errors of corporeal sense; but sin, sickness, and death will seem real (even as the experiences of the sleeping dream seem real) until the Science of man's eternal harmony breaks their illusion with the unbroken reality of scientific being." To turn from "the errors of corporeal sense" to spiritual Truth is to accept God in our lives. "Reason, rightly directed," refutes that which is unlike Mind, Spirit, and thus helps us to grasp the spiritual fact of "the unbroken reality of scientific being." Healings naturally follow the understanding that man is not a material or mortal being, but is spiritual, perfect, and complete.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Når fornuften ledes rett"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

TENKENDE mennesker anerkjenner i almindelighet at et resonnement som skal kunne føres frem til en riktig slutning, må være basert på en feilfri forutsetning. Forutsetningen, den antatte eller beviste kjensgerning som resonnementet er basert på, innvirker nødvendigvis på slutningen. I sin bok *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap (s. 288): "Hvis den dødelige tilværelses forutsetning er feilaktig, er ingen som helst slutning man kan trekke på grunnlag av den, absolutt riktig."

I logikken står forutsetningen i samme forhold til resonnementet som en bygnings fundament til selve bygningen. Byggmesteren undersøker omhyggelig fundamentet, ser efter at det er sterkt nok til å bære den bygning han akter å opføre. Den som tenker, undersøker likeledes omhyggelig den forutsetning han går ut fra, for å sikre sig at hans resonnement med hensyn til et hvilket som helst spesielt emne helt ut lar sig opretholde. Når vi forsømmer dette grunnlag for vår tenkning, finner vi snart at vårt resonnement er kommet på avveier, og at vi som følge derav når frem til slutninger som strider mot våre beste interesser, og føres inn i situasjoner som mildest talt er disharmoniske.

Menneskeheten i sin almindelighet tror at liv er å finne i materien, at mennesket er et dødelig vesen, at det er intelligens i materien, at årsak og virkning er materielle, og at Gud kjenner både godt og ondt. Det meste av den menneskelige tenkning er basert på disse feilaktige antagelser. Utrustet med en forståelse av den sannhet som blev åpenbaret av Kristus Jesus og er fremstillet i Kristen Videnskap, er mange mennesker i våre dager i stand til for sitt eget vedkommende å bevise at Guds lov er god. Kristen Videnskap bringer for lyset den sannhet at liv er åndelig, ikke materielt. Den går til roten av problemet og blottstiller alle feilaktige antagelser. På side 287 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Villfarelse er feilaktig, dødelig antagelse; den er illusjon, uten åndelig identitet eller grunnlag, og den har ikke nogen virkelig tilværelse."

Kristi Jesu lære er en fullstendig og avgjørende fordømmelse og fornektelse av den teori at det er liv i materien. Den viser at Gud er Liv, Sinn, And; og Jesu bevis på denne guddommelige kjensgjerning blev stadig lagt for dagen på en praktisk måte: han helbredet de syke, mettet folkeskaren, vandret på vannet, opvekket de døde. Det var mange som godtok hans åndelige lære, og gjennem tre århundrer gjorde hans efterfølgere, i skiftende grad, de gjerninger han hadde gjort og lært dem å gjøre. Hans formaning gjaldt alle tider: "Sannelig, sannelig sier jeg eder: Den som tror på mig, han skal også gjøre de gjerninger jeg gjør; og han skal gjøre større enn disse; for jeg går til min Fader." Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] fortsetter arbeidet med å helbrede de syke, omvende synderne og åpne fengselsdørene for dem som er mentalt og legemlig bundet.

Skjønt Kristi Jesu lære nesten helt blev tilsidesatt efter det tredje århundre for så vidt som dens praktiske anvendelse ved helbredelse av de syke angikk, har den sannhet han lærte, stått urokkelig ned gjennem århundrene, og i året 1866 blev det Prinsipp som lå til grunn for Jesu lære, gjenopdaget av Mrs. Eddy. Forut for sin opdagelse av den nye og dog gamle religion, som vår velsignede Mester hadde lært og praktisert på en så vidunderlig måte, hadde hun i mange år studert Bibelen i bønn, og fortsatte efterpå i mange flere år i bønn å granske, skrive og undervise, forat de sannheter Jesus hadde fremsatt, ikke på ny skulde gå tapt for verden, men bli forstått og praktisert av alle som var villige til å lære. Hun hadde opdaget Videnskapen om Kristi Jesu lære, og hun gav sin opdagelse det betydningsfulle og omfattende navn "Christian Science" [Kristen Videnskap]. Gjennem denne Videnskap er den menneskelige bevissthet i ferd med å åndeliggjøres.

De som studerer Kristen Videnskap, lærer at det dødelige, materielle vidnesbyrd som synes å omgi dem, ikke er tilværelsens sannhet, at Gud, som er uendelig And, er menneskets skaper, og at mennesket derfor er åndelig. De lærer å basere sin tenkning på åndelig sannhet. Dette er visselig en avgjort forandring i grunnlaget for deres tenkning; men erfaring har vist at opgivelse av det materielle og godtagelse av det åndelige bevirker helbredelser av disharmoniske tilstander av enhver art.

Mrs. Eddy sier i *Science and Health* (s. 494): "Når fornuften ledes rett, tjener den til å beriktige den legemlige sanses villfarelser; men synd, sykdom og død vil synes å være virkelige (likesom drømmeerfaringer under søvn synes å være virkelige) inntil Videnskapen om menneskets evige harmoni bryter deres illusjon med den videnskapelige tilværelses ubrutte virkelighet." Når vi vender oss bort fra "den legemlige sanses villfarelser" til åndelig Sannhet, gir vi Gud adgang til vårt liv. "Når fornuften ledes rett", gjendriver den alt som er ulikt Sinn, And, og hjelper oss således til å fatte den åndelige kjensgjerning, "den videnskapelige tilværelses ubrutte virkelighet". Helbredelser kommer som et naturlig resultat av forståelsen av at mennesket ikke er et materielt eller dødelig vesen, men er åndelig, fullkomment og fullendt.

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To Mother Sewing

Your hands are always doing lovely things:
They are so smoothly rosy and so clean
And work with such a graciously serene
Enjoyment of the tenderness that clings
To silks and mulls of dainty flowerings.
Your tucks and darts and pleats—they simply preen
In pride of stitches marching all unseen;
Your frills are delicate as little wings.

A scarf, a petticoat, a dancing frock—
You weave a charm of beauty and of grace
Into each thing you make. Strange how it lingers!
Is Time so gallant that he will not mock
Your soft materials, but bows to trace
Sweet lines across the smoothness of your fingers?

EVANTHA CALDWELL.

The Plum Tree

Over a corner of the wall
The old plum tree stretches out its arms
Though the world is still held in frosty thrall,
It has wakened
From its wintry sleep
And put forth pure white blossoms.

At first glance,
From a distance,
They looked like heaped-up, powdered snow,
Until the spring wind
Brought me
The message of their fragrance.

—WANG AN SHIH, in "The Hundred Names." Translated by HENRY H. HART. (Berkeley: University of California Press.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Buoyant, With Silver Issues Leading Advance

Commodity and Money Markets

Silver Issues Lead Market To Higher Ground

Inflation Prospects Chief Incentive in Buying of Securities

By Forrest Price

Stocks were going places today.

First they went down, canceling most of yesterday's gains. Then around noon a sharp rally set in.

Most of the early losses were replaced by gains—in some instances they were substantial.

Total sales for the day were about 1,300,000 shares.

The silver stocks led the procession forward. The rise in these issues was due to the nationalization of silver today under President Roosevelt's order, which called for delivery of the metal at 50.01 cents an ounce.

International Silver had a rise of 3 points at one time. United States Smelting was up about 5. American Smelting rose nearly 2.

Other good gainers included Cerro de Pasco, Norando Mines, McIntyre, American Metals and Alaska Juneau.

After selling off 2 points Case recovered its loss and moved up a point. Cerro de Pasco was off 1⅝ at one time, and when the rise got under way it advanced that much above yesterday's closing.

Atchison, American Woolen common and preferred, Allied Chemical, California Packing and American Telephone supplanted early losses with good gains. Bethlehem Steel preferred moved up nearly 6 points.

U. S. Governments and other high-grade bonds were inclined to sag, probably due to the revival of inflation talk.

Silver was the most conspicuous of the commodities today. The President's nationalization of silver announcement not only electrified the silver market but boosted grain prices as well. Heavy speculative buying sent all grain prices in Chicago to new top levels. Immediately after the announcement wheat prices shot up 2½ cents a bushel. Cotton moved to new high ground in active trading.

Whether or not one believes in inflation as a means of boosting commodity prices and giving business an artificial filling, it is becoming increasingly evident that inflation is on the way.

The President's silver nationalization announcement not only boosted silver metal and stock prices but encouraged the inflationists to believe their inflation plans were going to carry through. Most of the gold stocks likewise moved forward today.

If and when inflation becomes a certainty, it is believed it would spell higher stock prices and correspondingly lower prices for high-grade bonds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The stock market fell back, cancelling yesterday's gains, only to recover again under leadership of the silver issues after news of the nationalization of silver today.

Losses of 1 to 2 points were numerous in the morning, but the list turned extremely dull as traders tried to digest President Roosevelt's Green Bay, Wis., address and the silver nationalization order, just before midday. In the early afternoon, silver issues, after wavering uncertainly on the first appearance of the news, started upward, and most of the early losses in other divisions were cancelled or reduced to small fractions.

Metal Stocks Up

U. S. Smelting, normally a wide mover, rose 5 points, and American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco advanced moderately. Gold stocks regained most of the early losses. Among issues which about regained losses of 1 to 2 points were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, American Can, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Dome, McIntyre and others.

Several showed fractional gains by early afternoon. Union Pacific showed little response to the ordering of another quarterly dividend of $1.50.

Stocks rallied briskly in the late trading. Early market movements were erratic, but heavy buying in the last hour pushed the entire list uniformly higher. Metal issues and others were in brisk demand.

U. S. Smelting got up around 5 points, while advances of 1 to 2 or more were recorded by Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

Bond Prices Easy

Bond prices gave a little further today in hesitant trading.

Support in rails was hardly good enough to extend the moderate recovery scored in the last hour yesterday, and U. S. Governments continued to droop. By midday declines predominated in most groups.

The first hour witnessed a moderate upturn in some loans of Illinois Central, Chicago Great Western, Pennsylvania, American & Foreign Power and Columbia Gas & Electric, but when the stock market altered near the noon hour, much of the improvement was erased.

In their early dip Treasury loans were carried from 4-43s to 11-32s of a point below the previous finals. Specialists in the federals were interested in the announcement of Secretary Morganthau that because of unsatisfactory bids only $127,111,100 of tenders on the recent offering of $150,000,000 Home Owners Loan Corp. bonds have been accepted by the Treasury. Further moderate losses were shown by both Home Owners Loan issues.

The action of such issues as Santa Fe 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s suggested further liquidation, although the pressure was considerably lighter than it had been in recent sessions.

No important price changes were reported in the foreign group and trading was in small volume.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Aug. 8
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	2200	7¼	6½	7¼	6½
84	73¼	5	Adams Exp pf	40	79½	79½	79½	..
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	400	28	25	27½	25
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	400	8	8	8	8
7⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	4	4	4	..
9⅝	8⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	1000	5½	5½	5½	5½
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	800	98	94	98	95½
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
23½	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6400	21½	20¼	21¼	20¾
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1800	2	1½	2	2
23½	15	.15b	Allegheny Steel	100	18	18	18	..
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	1400	129	123	128¾	125
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	13⅜	12	13	12½
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	500	3¼	2⅜	3¼	2⅜
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	500	46½	44½	46½	44¾
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	33	32½	33	..
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	800	15	14	15	14½
13½	7	..	Am Beet Sugar	2400	10⅜	9¼	10⅜	9⅝
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	200	60	57	60	60
38	19⅜	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	22½	22	22½	21¾
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	2600	97½	91¾	96¾	93½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	16¼	15	16⅛	14¼
56½	34	..	Am Car & F pf	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	35
60⅜	46⅛	3	Am Chicle	100	58½	58½	58½	58
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	26⅜	24½	26½	25¼
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2600	6¼	5½	6¼	5⅝
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	17⅛	17	17⅛	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	22¾	22⅝	22¾	21½
10	3½	..	Am Ice	400	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
11	3¾	..	Am International	800	6⅜	6	6⅜	6
1⅛	⅝	..	Am La France	400	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
38⅜	15½	..	Am Locomotive	100	17	17	17	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2200	9½	8½	9½	8½
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	8½	8½	8½	..
27⅝	16⅞	..	Am Metal	1100	20⅞	18½	20¼	18⅜
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	..
34¾	21	1½	Am News	20	24½	24½	24½	25
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1600	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	4⅝
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	15¼	14¼	15¼	14⅝
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	5400	12⅝	11⅜	12⅝	11⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	5600	17⅛	15½	17⅜	16½
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	51	50	51	52
73⅝	21⅜	..	Am Seating	100	3½	3½	3½	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9800	38¾	34¼	30¾	35½
125	100	11½g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	116	116	116	..
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	..
72	46	2	Am Stores	500	67	64	67	64
120⅝	130½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	119¾	119¾	119¾	119½
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	11200	111½	107¾	111⅛	109¾
13	3	..	Am Type Fndrs	40	4½	4½	4½	..
27⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	600	16¾	15¾	16¾	14¾
17⅜	7	..	Am Woolen	5400	9¾	8¾	9⅜	8
83¾	39½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	47	43½	47	45½
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	1800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
17½	7	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5	4½	5	..
17⅝	10	..	Anaconda Con	16400	13½	11¼	13	11⅞
34¼	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	700	33½	32¾	33½	32⅞
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	18500	5½	5	5½	5⅜
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf n	1500	58¾	57½	58¾	57
73⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	69	67¾	69	67
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9½	9	9½	9
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	11400	50¼	45½	49⅜	47⅛
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	76	76	76	75¾
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	29	26	29	27
35¼	21½	..	Atl Refining	2400	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
103¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	103	103	103	103
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	200	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
57⅜	16½	2f	Auburn Auto	2200	20¾	19	20¾	19¼
15⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	11⅜	10¼	10⅜	10
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	5	4¼	5	4½

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	800	7¾	7	7¾	7¼
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	33	33	33	..
54½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2800	16	14½	15⅝	15¼
37⅞	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	18	17	18	17⅜
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos		40	40	40	38½
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros		6	6	6	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	2800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
18⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	1900	15½	15	15½	13¾
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	61¾	61	61¾	..
15¼	8¾	..	Belding Hem	800	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	900	13⅛	12	13⅛	12¼
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	3200	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
34¼	26	.26b	Best & Co	400	31½	30¾	31⅛	30⅝
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9600	29¼	25⅞	28⅝	27½
28	15	13⅛b	Beth Steel pf	1600	62	59¾	62	55½
40	20⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	200	8¼	8	8¼	..
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	3000	100	100	100	..
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	54	50	53⅜	52
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2900	26¼	24¾	26¼	25¼
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	2200	20⅜	19	20⅜	19¼
3	⅞	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	1300	16	14¾	16	15⅜
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	17000	42⅜	40½	41⅞	42⅛
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	59½	59	59½	59
7	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg	1200	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4½
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	1200	8	6¾	8	6½
19¾	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	3500	11½	10¾	11½	11¼
15⅜	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	10½	10½	10½	..
3¼	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	28200	3⅛	3	3	3¼
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	800	17	15⅛	16¾	15⅜

—C—

39⅝	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	7200	39⅝	37¼	39⅝	38½
1¼	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅝	2½	..	Callumet & Hecla	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	16	15	16	15¼
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	10900	14⅝	13⅝	14½	14⅛
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	800	33	32¼	33	32½
86¾	..	..	Case Throsh	2400	40⅝	36½	40½	38½
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	2200	26¾	25¾	26¾	26¼
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	3500	22⅛	19⅝	22	20½
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	550	10½	9¾	10	9⅝
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	600	27½	25½	27	26⅝
12⅞	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	17200	41⅜	37⅝	40⅞	39¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	4⅞	4½	4⅞	..
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1600	39¼	37¾	39¼	37⅞
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5200	43	41¾	42⅞	42¼
7	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill	100	2	2	2	..
8	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	4¼	4	4⅛	4½
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	3¼	3⅛	3	3⅛
13¼	4	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2400	5¼	4½	5⅛	4¾
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	2800	6	5⅜	6	5⅝
28	6¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	10
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	5¼	5	5¼	..
20¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	17	16½	17	16⅜
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2¼	2	2	2¼
11⅝	3¾	..	Chickasha Cot O	2400	28¼	27¾	28¼	27½
17⅜	10½	..	Childs Company	200	4⅜	4½	4⅜	..
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chile Copper	80	11	10¾	11	..
24⅜	7¼	2	Chrysler	31800	32½	29⅝	32½	30⅞
86	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	300	19½	19½	19½	19½
21⅜	½	..	City Ice & F pf	30	83	82½	82½	83
18⅛	9⅜	.50	City Stores	200	⅞	¾	¾	..
28½	10	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	14⅜
8¾	3⅜	h	Collins & Aikman	3300	12⅜	11½	12⅜	12¼
40⅜	18	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	6	5	5½	5
19¼	7¾	..	Colo & Southern	20	20	20	20	20
78¾	52	6	Columbia Gas	3800	9½	9⅞	9½	9
34¾	21½	1g	Columbia G pf A	100	66	66	66	67
72½	58	3.40	Columbia Pic vtc	400	26½	26	26½	26⅛
35⅜	18⅜	1	Columbian Carb	2600	67¾	64¼	67¾	66
50	38	3	Comm Credit	1800	28⅜	27½	28¼	28⅜
30	24	2	Comm Cr Bldg pf B	200	48	48	48	48
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Trust	370	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	..
110	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	1700	53½	51⅜	53	51¾
36¾	16¾	.60	Comm Solvents	560	19	17½	19	17¾
33¼	11½	..	Comwlth & So	4900	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 8pf	400	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1600	27⅜	26½	27¼	27¼
47⅜	25⅞	*2	Consol Film Ind	200	2⅝	2½	2¾	2½
95	82	2	Consol Gas	4800	28¼	27	28	28
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Gas pf	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Oil	4800	9	8¼	8⅞	8½
13¾	6⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	1	¾	1	1
14¾	5¼	..	Ccntainer A	400	9	8¾	9	8⅞
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Baking A	300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
83¼	69½	3	Cont Baking B	400	1⅛	1	1	1
11¾	6	..	Cont Can	1400	79	77	78⅞	76
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7	7	7	6⅞
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Insurance	800	27½	26¼	27½	26¾
32¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Motors	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
84½	55½	3	Cont Oil	3300	18⅞	17½	18½	17¾
148½	135	7	Cont Products	4800	59¼	53½	58¼	57½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Corn Prod pf	100	148½	148½	148½	..
35	28	2	Coty	800	5	4⅞	5	4⅝
17½	8	..	Cream of Wheat	300	32⅝	32	32½	32
36¼	18¾	..	Crosley Radio	400	15¾	15	15⅝	14⅞
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	300	24½	24½	24½	23
6⅜	3⅝	..	Crown Cork pf	100	39	39	39	..
38⅜	17	..	Crown Zellerback	900	4¾	4	4⅜	4¼
9⅛	3½	..	Crucible Steel	300	19⅞	19¼	19¾	..
64	20⅛	..	Cuba Co	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am Sug	1800	7¾	7	7¾	7¼
29⅜	13½	..	Cuban Am S pf	410	62	59	62	59½
85¾	43½	2½g	Cudahy Packing	400	46½	45½	46½	46¼
21½	11¼	..	Curtis Publishg	600	17½	17	17½	17
12⅛	5¼	..	Curtis Pub pf	1100	76	75	76	73
21½	11	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2900	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	8⅛
			Cutler Hammer	100	13½	13½	13½	..

—D—

34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	1400	14¾	13	14⅜	13½
22	14	..	Del & Hudson	300	39⅞	37¼	39⅞	38⅜
13¼	4⅛	..	Del Lack & W	2200	16⅞	15	16⅞	15¾
22	2½	..	Denver R G pf	100	20	20	20	..
32¾	15⅞	2.75	Devoe & Ray A	100	42	42	42	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	4700	45	41⅞	45	43½
22	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	18½	18½	18½	..
28½	14¾	..	Douglas A	2700	18¾	17	18⅜	17¼
19	8½	..	Dresser A	100	10	10	10	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	8600	89⅝	85	89¼	87⅝
125	115	6	du Pont deb	200	124⅜	124½	124½	..
108½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	104½	104½	104½	..

—E—

12⅜	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅞
101¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	700	99½	97	99¼	97¾
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	800	14⅝	13¼	14⅛	13⅜
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4600	18	16⅛	18	17
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	89½
7½	2	..	Elec Boat	900	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1800	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	4⅛	3⅞	4	3⅞
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	8½	8	8⅛	8½
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	2300	2½	2	2½	1⅞
127½	120	7	Endicott Johns pf	20	127	126	126	..
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3	3	3	2⅞
10⅝	5	.40	Equitable Off Bld	300	6	5¾	6	5⅞
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	400	13½	13¼	13½	13
28¼	15¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	18	18	18	18
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1600	19⅛	17⅜	18⅞	18¼
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	20	4½	4½	4½	..

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	10¼	10	10⅛	10
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5	4¾	5	4⅞
107	75	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	71	71	71	..
8¾	2¼	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1½	1⅜	1½	..
33	20	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	20½	20½	20½	20
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	120	106	105	105	105
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	700	15⅝	14⅜	15	14¼
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	80	79	80	78½
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	67	66½	67	67
22	2½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	11⅞	11	11¾	11
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	1200	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8¼
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	300	10½	10	10½	10¼

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Aug. 8
63	34½	7	Franklin Sim pf	50	38	37	37	..
50⅝	26½	2	Freeport Texas	500	29¼	28	29¼	28
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	10	16	16	16	14½

—G—

20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	12	12	12	11
87	79	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	75	75	75	..
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	700	6½	6	6⅜	6
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1200	32	30	32	31½
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	400	15	14⅜	15	..
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	700	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10⅛	5⅜	..	Gen Bronze	600	6⅞	6	6½	6½
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
13	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	6	6	6	..
25¼	16⅞	.50	Gen Electric	27500	19⅜	17⅞	19½	18½
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec 5p	500	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	4300	29¼	28½	29½	28⅝
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	½	⅝	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	500	55	54½	54⅝	55¼
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	67500	30⅜	27⅝	30½	28¾
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102⅜	101½	102⅜	102
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	400	4½	4	4	4⅛
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	10	18½	18½	18½	..
3½	1	..	Gen Realty	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	400	12¾	12¼	12¾	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅜
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	63	63	63	..
8⅞	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
28⅜	15⅝	1f	Gliden	1500	23¾	21¼	23¾	22⅝
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	110	103	102½	103	102½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2600	5¼	5	5¼	4⅞
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1000	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17½
18	8	..	Goodrich	1700	11⅞	9⅜	11⅝	9⅞
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	500	40	37½	40	..
41¾	18½	..	Goodyear	2500	23⅛	20½	22½	21½
88¼	64

Commerce and Finance

President Roosevelt Announces Nationalization of Silver

Business and Industry

Further Payoffs For Depositors Of Detroit Banks

Receivership Lifted From One—Loans From RFC Equal $107,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 9—Further payoffs to depositors in both of Detroit's largest banks, which were closed a year and a half ago, and a lifting of the receivership in one of them have been authorized by the Federal Government.

Plans involve loans of $100,000,000 to the First National Bank-Detroit and $7,000,000 to the Guardian National Bank of Commerce by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

These releases of millions of dollars to depositors is expected to have a stimulating effect on nearly all lines of business here and should help to bring fall business up to a higher level.

Guardian Bank Plan

In the case of the Guardian bank, a depositor-owned liquidating corporation will be formed to buy the remaining assets. A loan from the RFC on these assets will then permit the payment of an additional 19 per cent dividend to depositors who want their money now. The depositors taking shares in the liquidating corporation instead of cash will ultimately receive a large dividend. The plan requires not less than 75 per cent of the creditors of the bank to form the liquidating corporation. Another requirement of the plan is that stockholders of the bank must raise $5,040,000 as a compromise settlement of their stock assessment. With previous dividends paid, the final dividend of 19 per cent will bring the total to 87 per cent. Depositors having accounts under $1000 have already been paid in full under a former plan.

A petition for authority to sell the remaining assets of the bank will be filed by the receiver in federal court. An order from the court is necessary for the completion of the transaction.

The receivership is to terminate as soon after the completion of the sale of assets as possible and the assets will again be owned by Detroiters.

Additional Dividend

The loan of $100,000,000 to the First National Bank-Detroit will permit payment of an additional dividend of 20 per cent. Dividends amounting to 50 per cent have been paid. It is possible a loan of more than $100,000,000 will be made, since a recent appraisal of the bank's assets is known to be higher than that made at the end of last year by Mr. C. O. Thomas, the receiver. Mr. Charles T. Fisher Jr., in charge of the Detroit office of the RFC, is conducting an appraisal of the bank's assets.

It has been the policy of the RFC to lend up to 75 per cent of a bank's assets. Thus the $207,000,000 in assets listed by the receiver, Dec. 31, 1933, would entitle the bank to a loan of $154,000,000. However, the bank already owes the RFC $53,000,000 on former loans leaving the amount to be loaned $101,000,000.

Due to the success of the Guardian plan, there is likelihood that a similar plan will be worked out for the First National by which 600,000 small depositors will be paid in full.

Reopening of Banks Progresses Steadily

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Steady progress in reopening closed banks is reported by F. G. Awalt, Acting Comptroller of the Currency. He said 29 additional national institutions, with deposits of $24,472,000 had been licensed in July.

In the first Federal Reserve district—New England—all banks remaining closed after the banking holiday of March, 1933, have been opened or otherwise disposed of.

During the first seven months of the year, 342 banks reopened, involving deposits of $294,288,000.

Only 66 national banks remained unlicensed on Aug. 4. This was approximately 4.7 per cent of the number unlicensed on March 16, 1933, when the banking holiday terminated.

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East Cambridge, Mass.
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U. S. Leads in Radio Sets and Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 7

THE United States leads all other nations in the number of radio broadcasting stations and radio receiving sets, according to the Department of Commerce. Out of the world's 1497 medium wave stations, the United States is credited with 585, and out of 42,540,239 receiving sets estimated throughout the world, the United States has 18,500,000.

The regional distribution of radio receiving sets shows North America first-ranking, with a total of 19,769,045. Europe is second-ranking, with 18,594,605 sets, and is followed in order by Asia, 1,982,712; South America, 909,867; Oceania, 639,338; Europe-Asia (Russia and Turkey), 605,500; and Africa, 93,072.

The United Kingdom, with 6,124,000 radio receiving sets, ranks second to the United States, and is followed by Germany, with 5,424,755; Japan, 1,739,160; France, 1,554,295; Canada, 1,100,000; Spain, 700,000; Sweden, 666,368; Czechoslovakia, 620,000; Argentina, 600,000; Russia, 600,000; Denmark, 551,681; Austria, 507,459; and Australia, 500,341.

Reserve Revises Statement Forms Filled by Banks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—To allow a more ready appraisal of any changes in the banking situation, the Federal Reserve Board has considerably revised the form of the condition statements filled out weekly by the reporting banks in 91 leading cities. The revised form, which is to be used beginning Sept. 5, calls for a more detailed report on loans, especially those including commercial credits, and asks about additional items of assets and liabilities.

More detailed information on deposits and data on debts to deposit accounts are also requested. "These data will provide information as to the activity as well as the amount and character of bank deposits," said H. V. Roselse, assistant Federal Reserve agent, in a letter received by bankers informing them of the changes.

The new form will divide the items on the statements into assets and liabilities in contrast to the present form of report which condenses items from both sides of a bank's balance sheet. The present form gives the total of loans and investments and divides them into loans of securities and "all other" loans and investments in United States Government securities and "other" securities. In the new form under "loans and discounts," a detailed "breakdown" of credits extended is called for.

The Federal Reserve Board has also requested Federal Reserve member banks and trust companies to fill out a questionnaire regarding their loans in the six months' period beginning with January and ending with June.

General Motors' July Sales Best Since '29

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—General Motors Corporation announces that sales of cars for July to consumers in this country amounted to 101,243, which is a drop of 11,604 from June, but compares with 87,298 in July a year ago. Sales of all types in July were the best for any July since 1929. For the first seven months of 1934 sales totaled 596,215 as compared with 487,062 in the corresponding seven months last year.

Sales of the company's cars to dealers here totaled 107,554 compared with 92,546 in July, 1933, and 118,789 in June this year.

July sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, totaled 134,324, as against 106,918 in the same month last year. Sales in June this year were 146,881.

Central Savings Bank Sets Advertising Record

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—This week the newspaper advertising program of the Central Savings Bank enters its 300th consecutive week, setting what is believed to be not only a record for consistency in bank advertising in New York but throughout the country.

The first advertisement made its appearance during election week back in November, 1928. Since then the Bank's single column advertisement has been running every week, except for the brief duration of the Bank Holiday.

The sustaining pulling power and force of newspaper advertising is indicated by the fact that during this period Central Savings Bank has opened more than 237,000 new accounts and received over $364,000,000 in new doposits. At the same time, the deposits of Central Savings Bank, now the fifth largest mutual savings bank in New York State, increased 25 per cent and the number of depositors 43 per cent.

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INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Silver Futures Trading Halts On Commodity Mart

Believed Suspension Will Be Permanent, as No Free Market Possible

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Officials of the commodity exchange suspended trading in silver futures on news of President Roosevelt's order nationalizing the metal today.

Just before the announcement of the nationalization, Handy & Harmon, leading bullion brokers, quoted the spot price at 49¼ cents an ounce, up 1¼ cents from yesterday, and not far from the 50.01-cent level at which the Treasury will take over all of the metal other than that used in industry.

Think Suspension Permanent

Donald Marks, counsel for the commodity exchange, received official notice from Washington of the nationalization, and the officials of the exchange promptly suspended trading. Marks expressed the opinion that the suspension would be permanent, inasmuch as it was felt that the nationalization would mean the end of a free market for the metal in this country. The board of governors of the commodity exchange was to meet later in the day, however, to consider the problem further.

Traders in the metal believed there was an encouraging aspect of the situation, however, for it was understood that those who turned their metal into the Treasury at the 50.01-cent price would not have to pay the 50 per cent tax on their profits which the silver act levied on profits from speculative dealings.

Just before trading was suspended, silver futures were quoted from about 49½ to 50¼ cents an ounce up around ½ cent from yesterday's closing prices.

It was estimated here that the Treasury would get about 100,000,000 ounces of the metal under the nationalization order. There is currently some 45,000,000 ounces in licensed depositaries of the commodity exchange in New York, and this was believed to be somewhat less than half of the total.

May Bid Up to World Price

Treasury buying is already understood to have heavily drawn down the stock in the licensed vaults, since it totaled about 115,000,000 ounces as recently as March 1, last.

Some silver experts expressed the belief that the nationalization order meant that the Treasury now planned to bid the world price for the metal up substantially above the 50-cent level.

The nationalization bid did not come as a surprise, for under the Silver Act of 1934, the Treasury could not pay more than 50 cents an ounce for the stocks of metal, and the open market price has recently been approaching that level.

Since last December, however, the domestic mines have been receiving 64½ cents an ounce for newly-mined metal, and will continue to receive that amount until the world price goes above it.

Drought Pushes Up Tin-Plate Demand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The unusual severity of the drought in the prairie states has thrown a heavy shadow over business prospects in the iron and steel industry. The losses suffered by the agrarian states are far too heavy to be offset by government aid, but the emergency moves taken by the Administration to slaughter and can 7,000,000 head of cattle are proving of temporary benefit to steel producers. The containers required for this program will call for close to 175,000 tons of tin plate.

The can companies may draw on their stocks to supply part of this demand, but the mills will unquestionably be called upon for a large tonnage. Specifications for tin plate have already rebounded, and tin mills have raised their production from 45 to 65 per cent of capacity. Semi-finished mills have stepped up operations to increase their output of tin bars, and open hearths have been called upon to supply more raw steel.

Largely as a result of the sudden spurt in tin plate demand, ingot output has risen three points to 19 per cent at Pittsburgh and two points to 37 per cent in the Valleys. There have also been gains of two points to 24 per cent in the Cleveland-Lorain area, one point to 22 per cent in the Philadelphia district, and 16 points to 25 per cent in the South.

Operations are unchanged at 31 per cent at Chicago, 30 per cent at Buffalo, 27 per cent in the Wheeling district and 75 per cent at Detroit.

The national rate of steel production has risen from 26 to 27½ per cent of capacity. Whether further gains will be made depends on continuance of the increased flow of tin plate tonnage and a revival of buying in other lines.

United Aircraft Stocks Approved for Listing

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Stocks of new companies created by the reorganization of the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation have been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

The new companies are the United Aircraft Corporation, the Boeing Airplane Company, and the United Air Lines Transport Corporation. They have registered their securities with the Federal Trade Commission.

Several paragraphs in the new by-laws of the companies are devoted to the question of salaries of officers. This, it was understood, was in compliance with the newly enacted laws relative to the granting of air-mail contracts.

President Nationalizes Silver at 50 Cents an Ounce

(Continued from Page 1)

this feature is promised. Licenses will be granted for (a) legitimate domestic needs, (b) for re-export of imported silver, and (c) for the delivery of silver where a contractual obligation was assumed prior to today and where the silver is today in the possession of the individual who incurred the contract.

Exempted Silver

Silver in the following forms is exempted from the order: silver coins, foreign or domestic silver of a fineness of point eight or less; silver held for industrial, professional or artistic use; silver owned by a recognized foreign government, foreign bank, or the Bank of International Settlement; silver in fabricated form held for its customary use and not for its value as bullion, and silver held under license.

Although silver is now a nationalized commodity, as is gold, it is nevertheless on a materially different status than is the yellow metal. Silver coins will continue to be minted, including the silver dollar. The import of silver will be watched carefully and any attempt to dump it in this country will be immediately stopped. The import of gold, on the other hand, is welcomed. Silver is nationalized for the sake of silver and the silverites. Gold was nationalized for the protection of the currency and the advantage of trade.

It was with considerable relief that Mr. Morgenthau made the announcement. He has been under heavy fire from the inflationists and silverites for the past week or two for what they charge is his failure to fulfill the intent of Congress when it passed laws regarding silver. His first answer, delivered last week, was in the assertion that large amounts of paper currency, backed by newly purchased silver, were being printed, and would shortly be issued. But the criticisms continued. A currency expansion drive is expected to assume major proportions as soon as President Roosevelt returns to Washington.

Inflationist?

Whatever may be Mr. Morgenthau's personal feelings about the nationalization of silver and other methods of currency expansion—it is no secret that he fails to agree with inflationists' programs and doctrines—he does resent the implication that he has in any way failed to discharge his legal obligations to silver. There was therefore a hint of something like a "There, I hope you're satisfied now" look in his eyes when he made the announcement this morning. He has given the silverites what they wanted. Silver is nationalized. The Government will arbitrarily take over all silver bullion at a price well above the world price.

Left somewhat uncertain by the orders is the status of imported silver. Silver already en route to the United States will be considered free silver when it arrives, Mr. Morgenthau said. But observers are trying to figure out how it can be free silver when there is no free market. There will be no purchasers except licensed purchasers. The government will fix the demand for silver through its licensing power. For this reason no large exports are anticipated.

The move, according to Mr. Morgenthau, is a step towards the objective set by President Roosevelt of a currency based upon three-fourths gold and one-fourth silver. A substantial increase in government silver stocks is expected to be the immediate result, although no estimate of the amount which it is expected to be turned in has been made public.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The text of the President's proclamation on silver nationalization is in part as follows:

"Whereas, by paragraph (2) of Section 43, Title III of the Act of Congress approved May 12, 1933 (Public No. 10), as amended by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, the President is authorized by proclamation to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine-tenths fine and also to fix the weight of the silver dollar in grains nine-tenths fine at a definite fixed ratio to the gold dollar at such amounts as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse affect of depreciated foreign currency, and to provide for the unlimited coinage of such gold and silver at the rate so fixed—and the President in addition to the authority to provide for the unlimited coinage of silver at the rate so fixed, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is further authorized to cause to be issued and delivered to the tenderer of silver for coinage, silver certificates in lieu of the standard dollar to which the tenderer would be entitled and in amount in dollars equal to the number of foreign standard silver dollars that the tenderer of such silver for coinage would receive in standard silver dollars'; and 'the President is further authorized to issue silver certificates in such denominations as he may prescribe against any silver bullion, silver, or standard dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars or subsidiary currency for the redemption of such silver certificates'; and

"Whereas, the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934, provides in Section 2, 5 and 7, in part as follows:

One-Fourth Stock in Silver

"Section 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the proportion of silver to gold in the monetary stocks of the United States should be increased, with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining, one-fourth of the monetary value of such stocks in silver.

"Section 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue silver certificates in such denominations as he may from time to time prescribe in a face amount not less than the cost of all silver purchase under the authority of Section 3, and such certificates shall be placed in actual circulation. There shall be maintained in the treasury as security for all silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued and at the time outstanding an amount of silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates. All silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, and shall be redeemable on demand at the treasury of the United States in standard silver dollars and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to coin standard silver dollars for such redemption.

"Section 7. Whenever in the judgment of the President such action is necessary to effectuate the policy of this act, he may by executive order require the delivery to the United States mints of any or all silver by whomever owned or possessed. The silver so delivered shall be coined into standard silver dollars or otherwise added to the monetary stocks of the United States as the President may determine; and there shall be returned therefor in standard silver dollars or any other coin or currency of the United States, the monetary value of the silver so delivered less such deduction for seignorage, brassage, coinage, and other mint charges as the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall have determined; provided, that in no case shall the value of the amount returned therefor be less than the fair value at the time of such order of the silver required to be delivered as such value is determined by the market price over a reasonable period terminating at the time of such order."

To Stabilize Prices

"Now, therefore, finding it necessary, in my judgment, to effectuate the policy of the silver purchase act of 1934, to assist in increasing and stabilizing domestic prices, to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies, and to promote the objectives of the proclamation of the 21st day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, relating to the coinage of silver; by virtue of the power in me vested by the acts of Congress above cited, and other legislation designated for national recovery, and by virtue of all other authority in me vested:

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim and direct that each United States mint shall receive for coinage or for addition to the monetary stocks of the United States, as hereinafter determined, any silver which such mint, subject to regulations prescribed hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury, is satisfied was situated on the effective date hereof in the Continental United States, including the territory of Alaska.

"The silver so delivered shall be added to the monetary stocks of the United States and shall be coined from time to time into standard silver dollars in such amounts as are required to carry out the provisions of this proclamation and to provide for the redemption of silver certificates; and there shall be returned therefor in standard silver dollars, silver certificates, or any other coin or currency of the United States, the monetary value of the silver so delivered (that is, $1.2929 a fine troy ounce), less a deduction of 61 8-25 per cent thereof for seigniorage, brassage, coinage, and other mint charges, such deduction having been determined by the Secretary of the Treasury with my approval.

Supplemental Provisions

"The provisions hereof are supplemental to the provisions of the proclamation of the 21st day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and the United States coinage mints shall continue to receive for coinage in accordance with the provisions of such proclamation silver which such mint, subject to regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury, is satisfied has been mined subsequently to the date of such proclamation, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; provided, however, that the director of the mint shall, at the option of the tenderer of such silver, deliver silver certificates in lieu of the standard silver dollars to which the tenderer of such silver for coinage would be entitled and in an amount in dollars equal to the coined standard silver dollars that the tenderer of such silver for coinage would receive in standard silver dollars.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this proclamation.

"Notice is hereby given that I reserve the right by virtue of the authority vested in me to revoke or modify this proclamation as the interest of the United States may seem to require.

"This proclamation shall bear the date of, and becomes effective on, the day on which the Secretary or Acting Secretary of State countersigns the same, affixes thereto the seal of the United States, and deposits this proclamation so countersigned and sealed in the office of the Secretary of State, as part of the archives of the nation.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Senator Thomas Hails Silver Nationalization

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The nationalization of silver was hailed today by Senator Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, a Senate silver bloc leader, as "the overthrow of the world-wide gold bloc."

He forecast it would bring an international agreement on money "which will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity."

Marshall Field Head Sees Good Autumn Trade

Tells Merchants' Council Markets Show Firmness—Criticizes Retail Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Although declaring that the results of the NRA "are even yet in doubt," Mr. John McKinley, president of Marshall Field & Co., told the Interstate Merchants' Council here yesterday that fall business prospects were better than they have been for some time.

"I truly believe that we have come through into better times," the head of the big wholesale and retail dry-goods company told the merchants assembled here from many states. As to the NRA, he said, "We do know that it has increased expense; we are not sure that it will cause a sufficient increase in volume to offset that."

"However," he continued, "I believe that underlying conditions are better in the dry goods business, notwithstanding the slipping of the last month or two—and despite the disaffection of some of the more radical elements, despite the total or partial destruction of crops in certain sections, despite the seriously increasing burden of taxation and the other things you and I read about. Markets on the whole are inclined to show a firmness that they did not show a little while ago, both for raw material and gray goods."

Mr. McKinley stated that although the combined results of the various divisions of his company showed a loss for the first half of 1934, the main retail store showed a profit. He warned his hearers not to speculate on the rise or fall of commodity prices but to plan the purchase of goods on the basis of an intelligently computed expectation of sales.

Casting doubt on the practicability of the retail code as written, Mr. McKinley quoted from a telegram he had sent General Johnson, as follows:

"Effective policing under price-fixing and trade-practice provisions is sheer impossibility, and any sincere attempt to do so will show that the Government ha stackled as hard a task as enforcing prohibition, and for the same fundamental reasons. We do not deny that some of these evils exist, but do deny that governmental action can cure them.

"There are over a million and a half retail stores in this country, in the main doing a local business, subject to local conditions. Practically speaking, these retail stores had no say in writing the code. A very small minority, who may or may not have been responsible, wrote the code."

HOLC Bonds Bring Prices Below Par

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Results of the recent offering of short-term Home Owners Loan Corporation notes announced by the Treasury today showed the three- and four-year bonds had brought average prices under par.

Tenders for the three series of $50,000,000 each aggregated $233,126,000, of which $127,111,110 was accepted. In addition to the accepted bids, the Treasury will purchase for the benefit of its investment funds $8,000,000 of the three-year and $14,000,000 of the four-year bonds.

The two-year bonds bearing coupons of 1½ per cent were sold at an average price of 100.677, the net yield being approximately 1.15 per cent. Of this series, $49,736,000 was sold to the public.

The three-year bonds, with a coupon rate of 1¾ per cent, brought an average price of 99.931, a net yield to maturity of about 1.77 per cent. The treasury accepted $41,843,000 of these bids.

The four-year bonds sold at an average price of 99.962, yield approximately 2.01 per cent.

Refractories Makers Have Best Half-Year Since 1930

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Producers of refractory materials have had (in 1934) the best half-year period, from the standpoint of both sales volume and net profits, since 1930, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

With activities in the steel industry (principal consumer of refractory materials) running at a considerably higher rate during the period from March through June, orders for fire brick attained the largest volume in several years.

More recently, orders and shipments have receded seasonably in reflection of the mid-summer lull in steel manufacturing activity and a moderate decline in other basic lines. Inventories of fire brick held by the steel industry are low, however, and large numbers of open-hearth and blast furnaces must be relined in anticipation of a resumption of activity next fall and in the early months of 1935. On this basis, leading refractory companies are expecting a volume of business in the final six months of 1934 closely approaching that of the first half-year.

July Auto Production 10 P.C. Above 1933 Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—July production operations of members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce amounted to 194,356 units, according to the preliminary estimate released today by the chamber. This was a drop of 15 per cent under production in June, but was a gain of 10 per cent over the output for the like month last year.

On the basis of this estimate the output of chamber members for the seven months of this year was 1,472,832 units—a gain of 50 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933.

U. S. Moves Gold Mint From Coast to Denver

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 9

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU has disclosed that all the gold in the San Francisco mint, amounting to approximately $1,500,000,000, was being removed to the mint at Denver.

Shipments have been made a few days apart over a period of weeks.

The removal, Mr. Morgenthau said, was occasioned by the desire to get the metal permanently out of an area sometimes visited by earthquakes.

The Denver facilities have been enlarged and strengthened considerably during the last two months.

The gold constitutes nearly one-fifth of the nation's supply. On Aug. 4, the latest date for which figures are available, the Treasury reported $7,946,466,267 of gold among its assets.

May Administer Securities Act In Conservative Way

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Attempts to analyze the effect of the securities exchange act on the nation's various stock exchanges have met with little success.

When the bill was passed it was generally recognized that some—an unknown quantity—liquidity was going to be lost, on the basis that a decline in speculation would narrow price fluctuations.

Experts believe a careful Administration will see to it that future consequences will be slowly felt. The commission, it was said by an official, would be extremely shy of causing untoward fluctuations.

If the reforms in the act are brought to bear slowly, the market will have an opportunity to adjust itself. There is no member of the commission who does not believe that it would be highly dangerous to act drastically on so delicate a financial machine.

The commission will require the simplest sort of reports from corporations whose stocks are already listed; drastic requirements now might cause many corporations to delist, with corresponding market fluctuations.

Requirements may be slowly strengthened, however, so that both investors and corporations will have time to be fully aware of impending conditions, and future objectives undoubtedly contain plans for very broad and complete registration.

Ireland to Pay Off 1919-1921 Bond Issue

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—In accordance with authorization from the Irish Free State Government, subscribers of outstanding Republic of Ireland bonds of 1919-1921 issue have been instructed they may redeem their bond holdings at face value plus a 25 per cent interest payment upon filing of a claim with the Irish Free State bond repayment office.

The claim must be filed on or before Aug. 31 with payment to be made before the end of the year, it was said today at the bond repayment office (117 Liberty Street) in New York City.

The interest rate is to be 25 cents on each dollar subscribed.

The issue sold totaled $5,861,000, but in 1930 the Irish bond receivers paid out approximately $2,200,000 to bond holders. This leaves a balance of approximately $3,661,000, plus the interest rate, to be paid.

Failures for Aug. 2 Week Far Under 1933 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Business failures for the week ended Aug. 2 totalled 220 which was a slight increase over the preceding week but far under the like week of 1933 when 352 failures were reported, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Retail insolvencies rose to 128, compared with 122 a week earlier, and the other commercial was higher by two failures. A small decline was shown in the manufacturing group, while no change occurred in the wholesale, which numbered 14 for both weeks.

Peruvian Foreign Trade Up Sharply In First Quarter

U. S. and Britain Lead as Purchasers — Canada Rapidly Gaining Ground

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 9 (AP)—The United States topped Great Britain in sales of machinery and vehicles, metal work and jewelry, and chemical products to Peru during the first quarter of this year, according to official statistics just published.

Great Britain came first, however, in sales of cotton and woolen goods, while Argentina sold more food products to this country.

The foreign commerce of Peru amounted during the quarter to 89,422,688 soles, compared with 62,785,848 in the first quarter of 1933. Exports increased from 43,399,654 soles to 56,191,628, and imports from 19,386,194 to 33,231,061—the latter is the best recorded since 1930 when the imports were 37,955,976 soles. (A sole is 47 cents at par, and currently 23 cents.)

Imports From United States Lead

Chief imports were: Machinery and vehicles, 6,025,598 soles, of which United States 3,516,595 and Great Britain 1,456,251.

Food products, 4,207,429 soles: Argentina 1,097,677, United States 922,013, Australia 726,243, Chile 724,515.

Cotton goods 4,207,429 soles: Great Britain 1,829,142, Japan 1,044,283, United States 385,779.

Metal work and jewelry, 3,557,261 soles: United States 1,493,347, Great Britain 818,916.

Woolen goods, 672,456: Great Britain 412,705.

Chemical products, 1,576,819 soles: United States 590,900, Germany 389,484.

Principal exports were 27,215,110 in petroleum and derivatives, including 14,470,958 in crude and 10,127,094 in gasoline; minerals 8,606,687 soles, including 5,093,193 soles in copper bars. Vegetable products, industrial, amounted to 5,559,921, including tanguis cotton at 2,916,257 soles. Animal products were 4,188,976, with alpaca valued at 1,862,421 soles and sheep wool at 1,053,822.

A feature of present Peruvian trade is the increase in Canadian trade. Before 1910, it was negligible.

Imports From Canada

In 1923, imports from Canada constituted seven-tenths of one per cent, and exports 3 per cent. In 1933, imports were 3.4 per cent, and exports 6.9 per cent. Values were only 34,000 soles imports and 128,110 in exports in 1910. Imports last year were valued at 3,541,023 and exports at 17,700,247 soles.

Value of petroleum exported to Canada in 1930 was 13,154,828 soles, and in 1933, 17,695,247 soles. In the first quarter of this year such exports valued 5,131,543 soles.

Canadian manufactures have gained ground in Peru in eight years. Wheat and food products are the principal exports to Peru—standing fourth among nations. Lumber, paper, paints and oil are gaining, especially newsprint.

Imports from Canada during the first quarter amounted to 1,519,119 soles.

Emergency Body Of Exchange Discharged

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The special committee of seven, appointed on March 6, 1933, to rule the New York Stock Exchange during the emergency period when it was closed down during the banking holiday, was discharged at a meeting yesterday of the governing committee after submitting the final report.

The committee was created when it became evident following the shutting of the exchange on March 5 that the governing committee was too unwieldy to act expeditiously on the question involved in the suspension of trading and of deliveries. It had absolute autocratic powers for the 11 days following when it was in almost constant session.

The committee was composed of Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, Walter L. Johnson, Allen D. Lindley, Warren B. Nash, H. G. S. Noble, E. H. H. Simons and Arthur Turnbull.

Longwood Bowl and United States Junior Tennis—Major-League Baseball

Curt Davis Fast Developing Into A Great Pitcher

Easier to Pitch in Majors Than Minors, Phillie Rookie Believes

By Edwin M. Rumill

There is a young fellow in baseball today who insists that it is easier to pitch in the major leagues than it is in minor-league company. He doesn't subscribe to the old theory that contradicts this belief. And strangely enough, his reasons for this idea are sound. He is Curt Davis, sensational rookie boxman of the Philadelphia Nationals.

Davis said recently, "It's really easier to pitch in the big leagues than in the Pacific Coast League, because when the batter gets hold of one and drives it, your infielder or outfielder is generally in the right position. That's the main difference I've found in my work this year.

"And with the fielders playing their positions more intelligently than they do in the minors, it makes a tremendous difference. It's an ordinary thing in the lower leagues to get into difficulties and lose games for no other reason than that an inexperienced infielder or outfielder is just far enough out of place to turn what could very well have been an out into a damaging hit.

"I'm enjoying the work here for that reason as well as being with a team that hustes all the time, pulls together to the last man, never quits, and gives the pitcher the feeling that he doesn't have to do it all himself.

"I haven't changed my style, but with Wilson and Todd in there receiving and a hustling team in the field in back of me, the same 'stuff' I've been using all my life is getting over a lot more effectively."

In the course of administering a shutout to the Reds recently, Davis found time to crash a home run drive which struck the flagpole above the top of the Phillies' right-field fence.

"I wouldn't call myself a good hitter," he commented, "but once in a while I manage to get a good swing at one and it travels. I used to get three or four homers a year out on the Pacific coast. My hitting secret is, 'Keep swinging. You'll hit one some time.'"

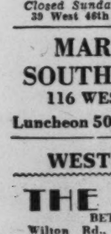
Davis is, of course, the find of the year for the Phillies in the pitching department, with bright prospects of being rated the best first-year boxman in either of the big leagues.

Critics have been likening Davis to Grover Alexander in pitching style, his smooth, side-arm delivery, splendid control and judgment of pace changes. He had five years of priceless experience as a Pacific Coast League ace with the San Francisco Seals. In 1932, his best year with the Seals, he won 22 and lost 16. It took only the Phillies' spring training trip to define him as a full-fledged pitcher of stellar caliber. With much of the season yet to go, he bids fair to become a 20-game winner in his freshman year with the Phils.

Von Elm Passes Laffoon

OAK HILL CLUB, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Cracking out a brilliant 67, the best of six second-round scores under the par 71 of the east course, George Von Elm, Detroit business man golfer, yesterday shot his way into the lead of the Rochester Centennial-Walker Hagen Testimonial Open Golf Championship, with 138, one stroke ahead of Ky Laffoon of Denver, Tuesday's leader. Laffoon found the going a little rougher than his low 68 of the first round and scored even par for 139 and a tie with Leo Diegel of New York, who bracketed a 69 with his sub par 70 in the first round.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



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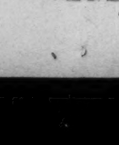

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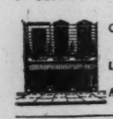

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Prize Rookie of Phillies

Wide World — Curtis Davis, Philadelphia Nationals

Cochrane's Hit In Tenth Inning Is Good for Victory

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	67	37	.644
New York	64	39	.621
Cleveland	57	46	.553
Boston	55	51	.519
Washington	49	55	.471
St. Louis	44	55	.444
Philadelphia	39	60	.394
Chicago	37	69	.349

Results Aug. 8
Boston 11, Philadelphia 9.
Washington 9, New York 2.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 6.
Cleveland 11, Chicago 4.

Mickey Cochrane set a good example for his team mates yesterday when he produced a single in the tenth inning that enabled the Detroit Tigers to defeat the St. Louis Browns, 7 to 6, and tighten their hold on first place in the American League standing. The Bengals sent the game into overtime by scoring twice in the ninth inning with the aid of a pass and three singles. In the tenth, Bill Rogell singled, Hank Greenberg sacrificed and Marvin Owen walked, bringing up Cochrane, who promptly singled home Rogell with the deciding run.

The victory gave the Tigers a 2½-game lead over the Yankees, who were beaten by Washington. Cochrane used four pitchers, Fischer getting credit for the game. The Browns drove Alvin Crowder out of the box in the sixth inning.

Big Charlie Ruffing looked like an inexperienced rookie yesterday. The Washington Senators touched the Yankee right-hander for 11 hits in 2 2-3 innings and scored enough runs to give them the ball game. The final score was 9 to 2. Six runs crossed home plate in the first inning, and when the Senators continued their assault in the third, Ruffing was taken out of the box.

Manager Joe Cronin smashed out two triples and a single for the winners and manufactured four runs. Earl Whitehill did the pitching and was never in serious trouble.

An old friend of Connie Mack rose up against his Athletics yesterday and beat them, 11 to 9. The old friend's name is Bob Grove. When Wes Ferrell weakened in the third inning, Bucky Harris, manager of the Boston Red Sox, called in Grove as a relief pitcher and the former Philadelphia star checked his opponents well enough to get credit for the victory. He yielded only six hits in 6 1-3 innings and did not walk a man. Roy Johnson batted in four of Boston's runs. Jimmy Foxx of the A's hit a home run with the bases full in the third inning. It was his thirty-fifth four-bagger of the season.

The Cleveland Indians hit too many home runs for the Chicago White Sox yesterday. They connected with four in all, Hal Trosky getting two, and Averill and Hale one each. Every one of the four drives came with a man on base, thereby giving Trosky four runs batted in for the day. Lloyd Brown relieved Monte Pearson with two out in the fifth inning and finished the game. Brown struck out six Chicago batters. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1—	7	14	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0—	6	14	0

Batteries—Crowder, Marberry, Hamlin, Fischer and Hayworth. Cochrane; Wells, Hadley and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—2h. 30m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	x—	9	16	0
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	2	9	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Bolton; Ruffing, Van Atta and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Geisel and Ormsby. Time—1h. 57m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—	11	14	1
Philadelphia	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0—	9	14	2

Batteries—W. Ferrell, Grove and R. Ferrell; Cascarella, Lagger, Flohr, Wilshere, Mahaffey and Berry, Hayes. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—Cascarella. Umpires—Kolls and Dinneen. Time—2h. 15m

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2—	11	14	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0—	4	12	3

Batteries—Pearson, L. Brown and Berg; Jones, Gallivan and Madjeski. Winning pitcher—L. Brown. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Owens and Donnelly. Time—2h. 2m.

Robinson Passes Away

ATLANTA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Wilbert Robinson, 70-year-old president of the Atlanta baseball club of the Southern Association and former manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, passed on last night. A catcher for famous old Baltimore Orioles, of which John J. McGraw was a member, he later served as a coach under McGraw on the New York Giants. He became manager of the Dodgers in 1914 and held that position, despite some stormy times because of his feud with one of the club owners, Steve McKeever, until 1931. When he was supplanted by Max Carey, Robinson went into retirement for a short time, but in 1932 he was drawn back into the game when the Atlanta Club was reorganized. With Brooklyn he won National League pennants in 1916 and 1920 and the Crackers, under his guidance, have enjoyed a considerable amount of success.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	61	49	.555
Indianapolis	60	51	.541
Columbus	59	53	.527
Milwaukee	58	54	.518
Louisville	55	55	.500
Toledo	54	58	.482
Kansas City	49	61	.445
St. Paul	48	63	.432

Results Aug. 8
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 4.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 2.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Marjorie Sachs Easily Beaten By Jane Sharp

California Girl Scores a 6—2, 6—1 Semifinal Longwood Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 9—Stroking consistently to the left corner of the clubhouse court, Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., this morning easily defeated lefthanded Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 6—1, in the semifinal round of the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Miss Sharp, Essex County singles and Bermuda doubles champion, played almost without effort, while Miss Sachs, 1934 Bermuda singles titleholder, lacked confidence.

Miss Sharp, seeded No. 5, will play the winner of the other semifinal round contest, scheduled for this afternoon, between top-seeded Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham, Mass.

The point score of the Sharp-Sachs match:

First Set

Jane Sharp	5	4	4	1	4	5	5	5	5—33—6
Marjorie Sachs	3	2	1	4	0	3	7	3	3—23—2

Second Set

Jane Sharp	4	4	1	5	1	0	4	4	—32—6
Marjorie Sachs	1	1	4	3	6	3	2	2	—22—1

Miss Sachs has drawn Hellen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif. as her first-round opponent in the national singles beginning at Forest Hills, N. Y., next Monday. Miss Sharp drew Mrs. Edwin Danner of Atlantic City.

Mixed doubles play got under way here yesterday afternoon. The summary:

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—Third Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Theodosia Smith and Mae Ceurvorst, 6—3, 6—3.

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Mrs. John W. Harris Jr. defeated Gracyn Wheeler and Eunice Dean, 6—2, 6—2.

Norma Taubele and Jane Sharp defeated Margaret Blake and Katharine Winthrop, 6—2, 6—4.

Catherine Wolf and Helen Fulton defeated Ruby C. Bishop and Anne Page, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Eunice Dean and J. C. Challis Jr. defeated Bonnie Miller and F. Smith, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson and Caspar Nannes defeated Theodosia Smith and Lyndley Tiers, 6—3, 6—0.

Gracyn Wheeler and W. T. Tilden 3d, won from Jean Burritt and Amos Enos by default.

Second Round

Jane Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Eunice Dean and J. C. Challis Jr., 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter and George Lott defeated Gracyn Wheeler and W. T. Tilden 3d, 6—1, 6—3.

Helen Fulton and John McDiarmid defeated Catherine Wolf and John Barr, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Mrs. D. Lloyd Thompson and Caspar Nannes defeated Effie Billing and Willard F. Crocker, 6—2, 6—0.

Mae Ceurvorst and Eddie Jacobs defeated Virginia Ellis and Martyn Buxby, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride and Berkeley Bell won from Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild by default.

Stephan Takes Lead In Second Division

American Roque League—Second Division

	W	L	Pts	Aveg.
F. R. Stephan	6	1	218	31 4-7
Phillip Wolfe	5	1	120	30
L. R. Wilkin	5	2	128	28 4-7
Richard Hayes	1	7	207	25 7/8
C. W. Akerson	5	2	178	25 3-7
C. E. Howe	4	4	209	26 1/8
C. V. Hodson	3	3	149	25 5-6
Palmer Phillips	2	5	163	23 2-7
A. J. Denney	2	6	168	21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 9—P. R. Stephan Columbus, regained the lead yesterday in the second division of the annual championship tournament of the American Roque League being played here. Although not participating in yesterday's play, the defeat of Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, Ohio, by C. E. Howe, Chicago, 32 to 24, lowered his average to an even 30 points per game as compared with 31 1-7 for Stephan.

Play in the special series for the 1934 trophy was concluded during the day when Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, who was named national champion in the first division Tuesday, defeated O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., in the deciding game. The trophy was to have been a 4-out-of-7 affair; but tournament officials changed the rules to allow Barnhart to leave the city. Scores for the event were 18-32, 15-32, 32-16, 32-19, 32-27.

American Roque League—Second Division

Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, defeated C. W. Ackerson 32 to 13.

C. E. Howe, Westville, defeated Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, 32 to 24.

Union Printers Baseball

Washington 12, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 15, New York 4.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Women's Tennis Championship

ANNOUNCEMENT of the draw for the United States women's lawn tennis championship tournament, which will begin next Monday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., shows that the battle for the title which is to be defended by Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., is going to be one of the best in several years. All that appears missing and which could in any way add to the strength of the field are Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, who is out of competitive tennis this year, and Dorothy E. Round, winner of the all-England championship at Wimbledon. There is little doubt but what Miss Jacobs will have to play her very best tennis if she is to become the champion for the third time and thus win one of the championship trophies. Her play at Sea Bright, where she lost to Carolin Babcock, was not very impressive, and it will take a decided improvement to give her a victory next week. Her strongest opposition will come from Sarah H. Palfrey, Miss Babcock and Betty M. Nuthall, who is seeded No. 1 among the foreign entrants. Any one of these three will make it very interesting for the champion.

When Three Out Is Not All Out in Baseball

Just when we had a by-play on the end of the spitball pitcher in major-league baseball, following the unconditional release of Burleigh A. Grimes by the New York Yankees all ready to run, along comes word from Pittsburgh that he has been signed by the Pirates. Grimes has, during the current season, had the distinction of being the only moistball pitcher in the majors, and, as no new pitchers of that type can be signed by those 16 clubs, when he leaves the ranks for good, it will end that kind of delivery so far as the majors go. Grimes has been with several major-league clubs during his long and brilliant career, and this is the third time he has been under the Pittsburgh banner. According to baseball rules and regulations, three out is all out; but this evidently does not apply to Grimes, as, when the Yankees gave him his release, it was the third time he had been released since the close of the 1933 championship race, as the St. Louis Cardinals had released him twice. Baseball fans will now hope that Grimes's third appearance with Pittsburgh will be of considerable duration.

Van Mungo Shuts Out Giants With Three Hits, 2 to 0

Dizzy Dean's Twenty-First Victory Scored Over Cincinnati Reds

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C
New York	67	39	.632
Chicago	64	41	.610
St. Louis	60	44	.577
Boston	54	52	.509
Pittsburgh	49	53	.480
Brooklyn	44	58	.431
Philadelphia	43	62	.410
Cincinnati	38	68	.346

Results Aug. 8
Brooklyn 2, New York 0.
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 4.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 14, Pittsburgh 3.

If Van Mungo could pitch every day, Brooklyn would probably be in first place. Yesterday the young right-hander shut out the world champions, the New York Giants, with three hits, thereby giving his team mates a 2-to-0 victory and cutting down New York's lead in the National League baseball race. The Giants hold a 2½-game lead over the second-place Chicago Cubs this morning, while this time yesterday they were ahead by a margin of four contests. The Cubs spent yesterday afternoon winning a doubleheader from Pittsburgh.

It was Mungo's fourteenth triumph of the season for the sixth-place Dodgers. He made two of his team's eight hits and batted in the first run in the seventh inning. Al Lopez, on the receiving end of the Brooklyn battery, drove in the other in the ninth. Mungo struck out eight Giants.

Hard and timely hitting enabled the Cubs to hand the Pirates a double beating at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, yesterday. The occupants of second position in the standing made only eight hits in the opener, as against 12 for the Bucs, but bunched half of them in the first three innings for seven runs. Manager Charlie Grimm connected with a homer in the third. Two men were on at the time.

Sixteen hits rattled off Chicago bats in the second game. Babe Herman led the attack with two triples and a single and accounted for eight runs in a 14-to-3 victory. Guy Bush limited the Pirates to seven scattered hits and helped himself to a pair of singles. Paul Waner of the Bucs made four hits during the doubleheader and went ahead in the individual batting race of the National League.

Winning ball games is getting to be a habit with Dizzy Dean. He won another yesterday from the Cincinnati Reds and it was his twenty-first victory of the season. It was also his second triumph in as many days. Dean pitched only the last three innings, but over that stretch he yielded just one hit. The St. Louis Cardinals clinched the game in the twelfth inning by scoring six runs, driving Don Brennan to the showers.

Phil Collins couldn't locate the plate at a critical moment yesterday and the Phillies lost another close game to the Braves, 3 to 2. With the score tied in the ninth inning, the Tribe loaded the bases. Al Spohrer failed to produce anything that looked like a hit, bringing up the veteran Marty McManus. Collins threw two strikes past McManus but didn't succeed with the third and the winning Boston run was forced over via the base-on-balls route. Flint Rhem did some smart relief pitching, shutting out the Phils with no hits in three innings. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	8	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	2

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Fitzsimmons, Bowman and Mancuso, Danning. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Pfirman, Sears and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 58m.

At Pittsburgh

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0—	7	8	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4	12	0

Batteries—Malone, Warneke and Phelps; Holley, Chagnon, Birkofer and Grace. Winning pitcher—Malone. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Barr, Quigley and Stark. Time—1h. 51m

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	4—	14	16	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	3	7	3

Batteries—Bush and O'Farrell; Swift, Grimes and Padden. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Quigley, Stark and Barr. Time—2h. 1m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—	4	8	1

Batteries—Haines, P. Dean, J. Dean and Davis; Freitas, Brennan, Frey and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—J. Dean. Losing pitcher—Brennan. Umpires—Stewart and Moran. Time—2h. 51m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—	3	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—	2	6	1

Batteries—Cantwell, Rhem and Hogan, Spohrer; C. Davis, Collins and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Rhem. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Reardon and Klem. Time—1h. 45m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	28	17	.622
Missions	27	18	.600
Seattle	26	19	.578
San Francisco	24	21	.533
Hollywood	23	22	.511
Oakland	20	24	.455
Sacramento	18	27	.400
Portland	13	31	.295

Results Aug. 8
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 6.
Missions 10, Hollywood 8.
Oakland 11, Portland 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	74	44	.627
Rochester	69	50	.580
Toronto	66	54	.550
Albany	61	53	.535
Montreal	58	58	.500
Buffalo	58	62	.483
Syracuse	46	70	.397
Baltimore	37	78	.322

Results Aug. 8
Rochester 17, Baltimore 5.
Montreal 11, Syracuse 8.
Albany 5, Toronto 4.
Newark 14, Buffalo 11.

N. E. Soccerites Win Again

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 9 (AP)—Winning the second-straight game on its New Brunswick tour, the soccer eleven composed of players from the northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire association showed team work to win a 3-to-0 decision last night over a Fredericton all-star team.

Sporting Around the Hub

IT IS a nice thing to see a young, clean and wholesome athlete receive due recognition. Some 200 attended a dinner given to William O. Blaney, new state golf champion, at his home club, Brae Burn, last night. Earlier in the day about 400 viewed him in action as he and his partner, Mel Heath, Harvard golf captain, lost a stirring 18-hole match, one up, to Francis Ouimet and Johnny Nies, the latter runnerup to Blaney in the state championship.

Bill Blaney has brought previous golf honors to Brae Burn, winning the New England amateur title a few years ago and assisting in four-ball play and the Windeler Shield. Before entering the business world he played hockey for Williams College and made one of the European hockey trios on Walter Brown's team. The tone of sincerity in which nice things were said about him last night proved his popularity.

Leon Rogers, club president, actually seemed to be proud of Bill Blaney in the light of a father, instead of an official. Francis Ouimet, termed "champion of champions," last night predicted that Blaney's present achievements were only steps toward future successes. Other honored guests who payed homage to Blaney were M. G. A. officials, President Charles H. Cross, Arthur H. Ross, Joseph Galvin, Win Hershey and Fred Corcoran. Dr. Glenn W. Lawrence refereed the afternoon match and handled the evening affair smoothly.

Rodney W. Brown and Rodney Jr. broke through the two-year supremacy of the Reidy family in the Father and Son golf tournament conducted by the Winchester Country Club. The Browns, The Country Club representatives, scored a 75. The Reidy family and Roy Munger and son Jack had scored a 76 the previous day to hold the lead until the Browns sailed around the course in 38 and 37 yesterday. Percy Goodale and son Bob turned in a 35 on the incoming nine for the best nine-hole score of the tournament. H. A. McGrath and H. A. Jr. won the low net with a 63.

Three champions were crowned yesterday in the North Shore junior tennis championships at the Tedesco Club. Sylvia Hatch of Winchester won the junior girls' singles; Ruth Carter of Malden won the girls' singles and Robert Decker of Brookline won the boys' singles.

Pitching horseshoes is not to be laughed at. At Portland, Me., yesterday, Lewelyn Carver of Westbrook defeated Ralph Finch of Portland for his fourth consecutive title of the Cumberland County Horseshoe Pitching Association and before no less than 2000 people. That is more than attend many better-rated sporting events.

All Seeded Players Win in Second Round Of Junior Tourney

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 9 (AP)—Leading juniors kept pace with C. Gene Mako during yesterday's heavy play in the national junior and boys' tennis championships at the Culver Military Academy.

Mako, already in the third round, confined his efforts to the opening of the doubles. Ramsey Potts of Memphis, Gilbert Hunt of Washington, John Shostrom of Chicago and Don Leavens of Milwaukee—all seeded players—had little trouble entering the third round of the junior singles.

In the boys division Joe Hunt, lanky blond youth from Los Angeles and tournament favorite, pounded out an easy victory over Albin Josefovich of Chicago, 6—3, 6—2. In the boys singles, second round: Marvin Kantrowitz, New York, defeated John Palfrey Jr., Sharon, Mass., 6—4, 6—4.

Junior Tennis Singles—Second Round

John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Ebon Jones, Bloomington, Ill., 6—1, 6—4.

Robertson Madden, Pittsburgh, defeated Mace Gwyer, Pelham Manor, N.Y., 6—0, 7—5.

Lawrence Nelson, Los Angeles, defeated Karl Sitmyer, Cleveland, 6—1, 6—2.

Vernon John, Denver, defeated Harry Chenowith, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

David Marks, Memphis, defeated Edgar Koehl, Culver, 6—1, 6—3.

Edgar Weller, Austin, Texas, defeated Ralph Bald, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1.

Ralph Burns, Indianapolis, defeated William Cannon, Brownsville, Tenn., 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Gerard Podesta, Montclair, N. J., defeated Harry Teeguarden, Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—4.

Bernard Freedman, New York, defeated Robert Merehant, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—0.

George Dullnig, San Antonio, defeated Wayne Lansche, Elkhart, Ind., 6—1, 6—2.

Marvin Washman, Milwaukee, defeated Seymour Ellis, Culver, 6—1, 6—1.

Ramsey Potts, Memphis, defeated Paul Beich, Bloomington, Ill., 6—1, 6—1.

David Burt, Evanston, Ill., defeated Charles Matman, Forest Hills, L. I., 8—6, 6—2.

Robert Braley, Los Angeles, defeated William Riday, Norfolk, 6—3, 6—4.

Boys' Singles—Second Round

Aldo Amorini, Cincinnati, defeated Charles Eberle, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—0.

William McGehee, Baton Rouge, defeated Dan Chiddester, Goshen, Ind., 6—3, 6—3.

Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia, defeated David Johnson, Washington, 6—0, 6—1.

Gordon Giles, Salt Lake City, defeated Joe Ball, El Paso, 6—1, 6—1.

Robert Low, New York, defeated George Benson, Hammond, Ind., 6—0, 6—1.

David Early, Chicago, defeated Jerome Soisson, Pittsburgh, 7—5, 6—3.

Bill Talbert, Cincinnati, defeated Art Neilson, Chicago, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Louis Paquin, Memphis, defeated Don Flickinger, Culver, 6—4, 6—3.

Marvin Kantrowitz, New York, defeated John Palfrey Jr., Sharon, Mass., 6—4, 6—4.

Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Albin Josefovich, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

Hugh Slugg, Milwaukee, defeated Wilford Gragg, Memphis, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

Langdon Gilkey, Chicago, defeated Wilson Barnes, Culver, 6—3, 6—0.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	27	12	.692
Chattanooga	19	16	.543
Nashville	20	17	.541
Memphis	21	21	.500
Knoxville	19	19	.500
Birmingham	16	21	.432
Atlanta	17	24	.415
Little Rock	15	24	.385

Results Aug. 8
Knoxville 4, Little Rock 3.
Knoxville 6, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 5, Nashville 2.
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 2.

Pirates Sign Grimes

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 9 (AP)—Burleigh Grimes, the veteran spitball pitcher, yesterday signed a contract with the Pittsburgh Pirates. The terms were not announced. Grimes, recently released by the New York Yankees, has twice before in his career been with the Pirates, the first time in 1916. His last stay ended in 1930, when he was sent to the Boston Braves in a trade for Percy Jones and cash. To make room for the veteran, Manager Pie Traynor released Floyd Young, utility infielder, to Albany of the International League under a 24-hour option.

Dodgers Suspend Jordan

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Manager Casey Stengel of the Brooklyn Dodgers announced yesterday that Jimmy Jordan, Dodger infielder, who has been missing since Aug. 2, had been suspended without pay until he returns to the team and gives a satisfactory explanation for his absence. Although no trace has been found of Jordan since he left Ebbets Field last Thursday, it was reported that he has returned to his home in Paw Creek, N. C.

Stringer Gains Six Strokes

DOUGLASTON, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—G. F. Stringer of Washington gained a lead of six strokes yesterday at the end of the third round in the union printers' international golf tournament when he shot a round of 79 over the North Hills Golf Club course. Stringer carded a 54-hole total of 238, while Eddie Gabelman of Cincinnati, in second place, had 244. Gabelman shot a 79 yesterday.

A's Purchase Outfielder

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 9 (AP)—Wallace Moses, hard-hitting Galveston outfielder, has been sold to the Philadelphia Athletics. He will report to the Athletics at the end of the Texas League season. The deal involved only cash, with the amount not announced.

Hack Wilson Released

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Hack Wilson, four years ago the highest paid player in the National League and holder of the home run record for the senior circuit, yesterday was given his unconditional release by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

N. Y. Yacht Club Is Assembling For Its Annual Cruise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 9—The rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club fleet for the eighty-fourth annual cruise in the club's 90 years of yachting endeavor brought into this old whaling port today some of the largest and fastest pleasure craft, both sail and power in the country, with the tall masts of the so-called cup yachts booming large in the picture.

The flagship Corsair, with the blue pennant of Commodore Junius Spencer Morgan, came in early in the day, and fired the customary assembly gun. Thirty years ago every yacht in the harbor would have replied. But a cannon on any kind of a yacht today is about as obsolete as a club topsail. Aboard Corsair were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. M. Sopwith, whose challenging cutter Endeavour reached Bristol yesterday to prepare for her contest for the America's Cup next month. They will spend the night on board and leave tomorrow morning on George F. Baker's Viking to join their own boat.

The cruise of the country's premier yachting club is exactly the same as that of 1930, when the fleet included four candidates for America's Cup defense, with squadron runs to Newport, Mattapoisett, Vineyard Haven and back to Newport, and races in Buzzards Bay for the commodore's cups and off Newport, after the cruise, for the Astor and King's Cups.

All three 1934 cup boats are eligible for the first time in 40 years to compete for prizes on all runs and races, as they conform to the requirements for a cruising boat, while their predecessors in 1920, 1914, 1903, 1901 and 1899 did not.

Transient Firms Called Threat To Maine Shoe Trade

Aid to 'New' Companies Held Unfair Competition for Old Industry

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Mr. Charles O. Beals, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, lashed out at "transient" shoe companies yesterday, charging that through tax abatements and other exemptions offered by some Maine municipalities, they "corrupt the shoe market" and "undersell the fellow who is trying to do business in the old American way."

Excepting the city of Auburn, the principal shoe manufacturing center in the State, "which makes its factories come in right," Mr. Beals said, 25 per cent of the factories in other communities "are wandering concerns which move on when their exemption period expires, if they are lucky enough to stay that long."

He said dozens of small towns give tax abatements and free rentals, "and in many cases supply the firms with capital of $5000 to $10,000."

That practice, he said, threatens to drive old, established firms out of business and ruin the industry in Maine.

No company should be offered any financial inducements to come into this State, Mr. Beals continued. "If a legitimate concern is looking for a place to do business, it will obtain capital in the regular way and pay the same rent and taxes shouldered by the established concerns with which it will compete."

Furthermore, Mr. Beals said, "transient" companies have a detrimental effect on the labor situation. "In order to compete with them an established firm has to pay the lowest possible wages allowed by the shoe code."

He said recent labor troubles at the R. P. Hazzard plant in Gardiner "were aggravated by a marketing situation created by transient concerns."

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30: Arrival of the Guests Into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser"..... Wagner
Second Movement, Andante con moto. Symphony No. 7 in C major.Schubert
"Spring," for String Orchestra..Grieg
Overture, "Light Cavalry"..... Suppé
Suite for Strings..... Corelli
Sarabanda—Giga—Badinerie
Trumpet solo, "Ell—Ell" R. Voisin
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes. J. Strauss
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" Saint-Saëns

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"You Never Can Tell," by George Bernard Shaw. With Donald MacDonald and the South Shore Players. Town Hall, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Two Defenceless Women," by Charles Divine. Ocean-side Theater, 8:30.

STOCKBRIDGE—"The Pursuit of Happiness" by Lawrence Langers. Berkshire Playhouse, 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"The Second Man," by E. N. Behrman. With Earl Larrimore. Beach Theater, 8:30.

DENNIS—"Candle-light," by P. G. Wodehouse and Siegfried Geyer. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). John Murray Anderson presents this new revue in a new kind of setting. With Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Luella Gear and Frances Williams. 8:30.

Movies

BEACON — John Barrymore in "20th Century." An amusing comedy in which a temperamental star eventually signs a much-sought contract. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also Mary Morris in "Double Door," the melodrama in which she appeared at the Plymouth last winter.

EXETER—Guy Lombardo and Burns and Allen in "Many Happy Returns." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also Spencer Tracy in gangster story, "Now I'll Tell."

BOSTON—"Hat, Coat and Glove," with Ricardo Cortez and Dorothy Burgess. Adapted from a play by the German novelist, William Speyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:15, 8:35, 10:55. Also "Manhattan Love Song," with Robert Armstrong as a combination chauffeur and butler for two newly penniless maiden ladies.

FENWAY and PARAMOUNT — "Housewife," with George Brent, Bette Davis and Ann Dvorak, deals with a husband spurred on to success by his wife only to become interested temporarily in another woman. Fenway at 2:21, 4:57, 7:33, 10:09. Paramount at 10:42 a. m., 1:20, 4:16, 7:03, 9:50. Also "She Learned About Sailors," a comedy with Lew Ayres and Harry Green.

KEITH'S—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble." 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

ORPHEUM—Myrna Loy as a World War spy in "Stamboul Quest." Laurel and Hardy comedy. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Jean Harlow in "The Girl From Missouri." Charley Chase comedy. 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN—Last day of personal appearance of the Goldbergs. Screen feature is film version of "The Dark House," now known as "The Man With Two Faces," with Edward G. Robinson. 11:00 a. m., 1:43, 4:45, 7:47, 10:29.

TREMONT—John Barrymore in "Counsellor-at-Law." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:20, 9:35. Also Spencer Tracy in "The Power and the Glory."

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow." 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Also Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou in "The Great Flirtation."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Æsop's Fable cartoon; Minute Mystery; Chic Sale, Molly Picon and Thelma Todd in comedies; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

FINE ARTS—"Danton," Fritz Kortner in a German-made film dealing with the French Revolution. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. Also "Schubert's Dream of Spring," with Gretl Theimer—and many Schubert melodies in the score. First showing at 1.

Music

ERA CHORUS—The ERA Community Chorus of Dorchester, Marcia Nadell, conductor, will give their first concert on the steps of Dorchester Branch Library, Hazelton Street. Anyone wishing to join the group may register with Miss Nadell at 140 Seaver Street, between 6 and 9. Concert at 8.

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT—ERA Orchestra conducted by Will Dodge, and ERA chorus directed by Fred Lamb. Dean Road Playground, 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Enjoyment of Design," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Seminar on galactic dynamics, conducted in the observatory by Dr. Bart Jan Bok. Subject, "The Dynamics of External Galaxies—Jean's Theory."

TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Longwood Bowl Tournament, Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline. Begins at 2:15.

CIVIC ORCHESTRA CONCERT—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

In Famous Rôle

George P. Cannons

Ina Claire

Comedienne, Appearing at Stockbridge, Mass., Next Week in S. N. Behrman's Comedy Hit, "Biography."

Summer Theaters

This Week-End—Plays in which small children appear as factors to plot development have one advantage and several handicaps. There is, to be sure, a certain amount of audience appeal in the very presence of a pleasing child actor. But if the play is of a serious nature, it requires more than ordinary skill in direction to make the child himself a convincing dramatic character.

"Hostage to Fortune," by Isabel Briggs Myers, which opened last night at the Town House Theater, Peterborough, N. H., is an example of this type of play. It is a sort of mystery drama in which a crucial piece of evidence which would lead to the slayer of Brand Starret is held by his six-year-old son, Geoffrey. Accepting the author's situation one might find this plausible, were it not for the general jumbled nature of the play itself. Motivation is not at all clear in two of the chief characters and the story is pretty topsy-turvy at the moment.

The production last night was a try-out by Howard Inches, in association with Arthur J. Beckhard, and was generally good.

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Patricia Collinge, who had been a resident of Nantucket for years, will join the Nantucket Players for the first time in their performance of the Kaufman-Connelly farce, "Dulcy," tonight and tomorrow night at the Yacht Club.... William Williams opened another new play at the Oceanside Playhouse, Magnolia, last night, called "Square Dance," by Charles Burrell.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will present her "Loves of Charles II, at the aforementioned Peterborough Town House Theater on Sunday evening.

Next Week—F. Cowles Strickland, whose courageous repertory gesture earlier this season met with inattention, is making one of the scoops of the season with his production of "Biography," by S. N. Behrman in which Ina Claire and Jay Fassett will play their original New York rôles. Miss Claire has recently been in London and Hollywood. Incidentally, this marks her initial venture in a stock company of any kind.

Groucho Marx, of the four nutty Marxes, is going serious. After a good many years of clowning, he will play next week in Ben Hecht's "Twentieth Century," at the Lakewood Playhouse, Skowhegan. . . . "Art and Mrs. Bottle," by Benn W. Levy, is being shown at the Newport (R. I.) Casino Theater, with Gale Sondergaard and Percey Waram. . . . The Jitney Players, still going stock down at Madison, Conn., are presenting "Streets of New York," an old "melo."

Phidelah Rice announces "Fair and Warmer," farce-comedy, beginning Monday at the Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard. . . . The Notchland Players are doing "Spooks," a mystery bit, at the Balsams, Dixville Notch, N. H. . . . The Forty-Niners' sixth play, opening Aug. 17, is Tom Robertson's "David Garrick." They appear at the Chase Farm, Whitefield, N. H. . . . "Minick," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, will be presented by Alexander Dean at the South Shore Playhouse, Cohasset.

There are also several new ones for the coming week. Outstanding perhaps is the appearance of Laurette Taylor in her own play, "At Marian's" which Walter Hartwig is bringing to Ogunquit. . . . "Hallowe'en," a mystery play by Henry Myers, is scheduled for the Beach Theater, West Falmouth. It is one of the few new mysteries seen in New England this summer. . . . The Country Playhouse at Westport is doing "Kill That Story," a love tale of an advertising convention, by James Madden and Philip Dunning, to be shown at the Booth Theater, New York, later on. . . . The New York Guilford Players announce "The More the Merrier," with Mitzi Hajos. . . . "Pine Sky," which George Harris has been writing since 1929, is being done at the Wharf Theater at Provincetown. It is a Wall Street comedy.

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One may also find at:

Bar Harbor, Me.—"There's Always Juliet," the international comedy success by John Van Druten, with Merna Pace and Donald Blackwell, directed by Alexander Dean. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30, Wednesday matinee.

Peterborough, N. H.—"The Late Christopher Bean," by Sidney Howard, with Albert Bergh and Alice Anne Baker. Town House Theater, August 15 to 18.

Putney, Vermont—Second edition of the "Putney Frolics," Repertory Playhouse Associates Theater, August 15 only.

Boothbay Harbor, Me.—"Grumpy," the Wigney-Hodges play, directed by Harry Irvine, Theater in the Woods, August 18 and 20.

Tamworth, N. H.—"Her Master's Voice," Clare Kummer's comedy. Note schedule of appearances: Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; Tuesday, Holderness; Wednesday, Francestia; Thursday, Conway; Friday, Wolfeboro.

Senator Nye Walks Out Of Closed Hearing

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 9 (AP)—Refusing to appear before an "executive session" of the North Dakota state legislative fact-finding subcommittee, U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye yesterday walked from the hearing room soon after he had entered.

Shortly before Senator Nye was asked to appear before the four members conferred with Mr. J. M. Hanley, counsel for the group, and then announced, "we have decided this will be an executive meeting—all others will please step from the room." He explained that the order "included newspapermen." Previously, Senator Nye had announced he would refuse to appear before any meeting of the subcommittee, "if it was to be a star chamber affair." When he was informed that the meeting was to be a closed affair, he walked out.

Basis for Strike Peace Reached at Hopewell

HOPEWELL, Va., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mr George E. Moorhouse, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, said Saturday that agreements reached between the Tubize Chatillon Corporation and the National Labor Relations Board and between the union workers of the Corporation and the Board provided a basis for settlement of the strike involving 1850 Hopewell workers.

He said an investigation by agents of the National Labor Board into controversial matters probably would further contribute to a settlement. The investigation was launched today.

Special Medals Planned As German War Honor

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A cross of honor for all those who participated in the World War and for widows and parents of those who were killed was instituted by the late President von Hindenburg, acting on proposals of the Cabinet.

Three different kinds of iron cross are planned: one for those who fought at the front, which will be distinguished by two swords; another for those who served in the war on the side of Germany or its allies; and a third for widows and parents of those killed or missing.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-30m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Meredith Wilson &	Dance orchestra...	Dance program....
5:15	"Hickory Nuts".....	his orchestra....	Between Book Ends	Organ Tones.....
5:30	NBC vocalist; orch...	NBC interview....	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Curtis radio chat.	Soloist; orch.....	Mountain music...
6:00	Irish Minstrels.....	Evening Tattler;	News service.....	Concert ensemble..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music....	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round,	Musical programs.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program. ...	popular program.	CBS dance music..
7:00	News; studio program	NBC soloists.....	Leon Belasco orch.	Report; news.....
7:15	NBC dance music....	Gene and Glenn ..	"Wayside Cottage"	Organ recital.....
7:30	Studio vocalist.....	After Dinner Revue	"Ukulele Ike".....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	"Grits and Gravy,"	Vallee Orchestra;	Kate Smith; orch.	Brookline outdoor
8:15	southern sketch.....	Corn. O. Skinner;	Talk, Dr. Pitkin...	symphony concert.
8:30	Dean Archer, talk...	Lila Lee; Robert	Leith Stevens's	Dean Road, Will
8:45	Edmond Boucher, basso	Montgomery.	Harmonists	Dodge, conductor.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	"Bar X Days and	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Charles Winninger;	Nights," sketch	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Edwin Franko Goldman and his band...	soloists; skit; Show Boat band..	CBS soloist; orch. CBS Rhythm Club.	Concert ensemble.. Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Artists Revue:	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Henry Brigode and
10:15	soloists; orch.....	Music Hall: Al	in Hollywood: so-	his orchestra....
10:30	Echoes of the Palisades; organ; trio....	Jolson, Helen Jepson, soloists.....	loists; sketch; or. Reports; music....	Local dance music. Police program...
11:00	Features; soloist.....	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee news.....	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC dance music.	Ferde Grofe and	Sign off.....
11:30	Johnny Johnson's or-	Tulsa Symphony	his orchestra.....	.....
11:45	chestra	Orchestra concert	CBS dance music...	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
12:30 WAAB, Arrival of President Roosevelt in Washington, D. C.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WEEI, Maria's Matinee; soloists; quartet; concert orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-New York game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
3:30 WBZ, Temple of Song; Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization of LaPrade book.
6:00 WAAB, Interview of Betty Nuthall, British tennis player, by Ted Husing.

Dinner and After

7:05 WBZ, ERA recreational project program.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Hon Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "Wings," George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.
8:30 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time; Frank Munn and Muriel Wilson, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, California Melodies; Joan Marsh; soloists; Paige's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Roy Shield's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Esplanade Symphony Orchestra concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 WAAB, Johnny Green's "In the Modern Manner"; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, American Legion pre-convention program; Brockton Legion Band.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Cat's Paw," from Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, Spotlight Revue; Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric DeLamarter, conductor.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; orchestra.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60 cents a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment; 21 folders, gift wrappings; every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-30, Mass.

INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook, Concordances and all books of reference also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON 117 E 34th Street New York City.

REAL ESTATE

CENTRALLY located white staghorn stucco four 4-room apartment house for sale; schools, churches, courthouse convenient, in sunny Colorado. Address OWNER, 421 W. 12th, Pueblo

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CHESTNUT HILL
Flowers and Shrubs

Brookline—Exclusive apartment, 6 rooms and maid's, near Cricket Club station; $85. Call ALLAN McKISSOCK, 136 Middlesex Road, Longwood 4868.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass., tel. STadium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

FOREST HILLS AND KEW GARDENS, L. I. —2 to 7 rooms; reasonable rents. TYRRELL, 71-20 Austin St., Forest Hills; BOulevard 8-7030.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet for year, furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, dinette, all modern equipment, 20 Chapel St. Write MRS. M. SPRAGUE, New London, N. H.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

STANWICH STABLES — Ideal home for horses or other animals needing special care; well watered pastures, plenty of grain and hay; comfortable quarters; reduced rates. R.D. 1, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Stamford 4-6701

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Directly on ocean, front, attractive rooms; reasonable. BENNETT, 1041 Ocean front near Indian Ave.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—LeParisian Cleaners and Dyers; work guaranteed. 306 86th St. Branch 605 86th St. Cloverdale 6-1495.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm, with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; loving atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses near by; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

36 MILES from N. Y. C., large house, 8 acres, beautiful country, $15 weekly. MISS NEARPASS, Bernardsville, N. J. Phone 255.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households, Oriental rugs etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1423.

FURNITURE

HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake St.—Quiet, refined home for permanent or temporary guests. Stadium 8819.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church Bath): Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 19.

Massachusetts

Plymouth: Memorial Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 19.

New York

Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson Station-Terryville School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 24.

Ticonderoga (auspices First Church, Glens Falls): Community Building, 3 p. m., Aug. 19.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably showers in the interior; somewhat cooler in the north portion tonight and Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday generally fair; somewhat cooler in the north portion.

Massachusetts: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday generally fair; somewhat cooler in the extreme west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southerly winds and the weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	81	New Orleans.	76	92
Bermuda	80	88	New York ..	72	78
Chicago	80	100	Norfolk, Va..	74	88
Denver	80	104	Philadelphia.	72	82
Helena, Mont.	58	84	St. Louis ...	86	104
Jacksonville..	76	88	St. Paul	70	94
Kansas City..	86	108	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles..	62	78	Washington..	76	84
Miami, Fla...	84	90			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 9.
B—Maximum Aug. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:46 p. m., Friday 12:15 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:25 p. m.

Savannah River Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A proposal of the Georgia Highway Board to construct two bridges across the Savannah River, one between Allendale, S. C., and Sylvester, Ga., and the other between McCormick, S. C., and Lincolnton, Ga., to cost approximately $450,000 and $282,000, respectively, has been approved by the South Carolina Highway Commission.

Local Classified

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. 100 Boylston St., Boston—Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry. Appraiser of Jewel Estate, 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

CASH paid—old gold, watches, diamonds, jewelry; high prices. GOLD REDEEMERS CO., 1015 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

PAYING GUESTS

Nadel's Homestead
FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Cool and delightful; genuine country; pleasant atmosphere; delicious meals; attractive rates. 2256 New Haven Ave., Tel. F. R. 7-4834.

ROSE LODGE COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE
Featuring comfort, loveliness, charm, rest and study. Home cooking. All conveniences. Tel. Copake 31-2-1

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
Sleeping and dining porches
Bathing — Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
We have a number of attractive homes, furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable rentals, for summer or all year. COLLYER & BAILEY, INC., 10 South Grand Avenue.

FOR SALE—12-acre town farm, 7-room house, electric lights, kitchen pump, outbuildings; town water available; 5 minutes to store; price $2500. MRS. LAURA WYMAN, South Coventry, Conn.

FOR SALE (N. Y.)—Location for summer home, boarding house or school that is "different"; lake; unsurpassed scenery; Adirondacks. Write R. H. GAUNTLETT, Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Comfortable rooms, price reasonable; tray breakfast served if desired. MRS. DUNHAM, 191 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Com. 5834.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 120 Hancock St.—Comfortable, quiet, modern, large-small rooms, low rental; near Christian Science church. Stu 3-5566.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Small single room, clean, quiet home; porch; 10 min. beach, 2 min B. M. T. Phone BU 2-3453.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.— Large south room, homelike; garage; near stations; suitable business woman or couple. Quackenbush, 149 Storer Avenue, New Rochelle 6016M.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, cool rooms; running water, elevator, transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

ROOMS WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Lady desires home in private family near car line and good eating place. Box No. 180 Berkeley Street.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES wanted, part or full time employment; commission at sale. FAMISE, Suite 22, 239 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, tel Hemp 2454.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUYER—Merchandise manager, 28 years experience, Wanamakers, Hailes, and Filenes; upstairs-downstairs apparel and general merchandise; college graduate. Write or call 6 Rockhill Terrace, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. Larchmont 1048.

SALES MANAGER or representative desires connection; fifteen years diversified executive management and sales experience domestic and foreign concerns. Write Box C-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

WORK WANTED by college graduate; experienced retail selling, clerical work, efficient at figures; several years manager and buyer gift and greeting card shop; go anywhere; salary. Write Box M-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman with store experience desires position in home or business. Christian Scientists preferred; excellent housekeeper; go anywhere. MRS. LEA PEDERSON, 194 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

POINT BREEZE, Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; $16 to $18; booklet C. E. STEVENS

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 90 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

An August Furniture Sale Feature
Simmons inner-spring Mattress and Box Spring, BOTH FOR $29.50

HOWLAND'S

AUGUST SALE! MEN'S
$25 and $30 SUITS
Now $19.75
ALL STYLES AND SIZES
MEIGS & CO.

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Exclusive Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

BELLEW'S BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
1115 Main St. 5-3747 630 Brooklawn Ave. 4-0657
Milford 1356

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

For a Good Time
THE
Sound Beach Carnival
OLD GREENWICH, CONN.
Aug. 2 to 11

Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
BERGERON'S PHARMACY
32 West Putnam Ave. Tel. Greenwich 236

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Harper Method Shoppe
of Hairdressing
Care of Face, Scalp, Hair, Nails
Artistic Fingerwaving 75c
Permanent Wave $5.50 Manicure 50c
MAGDA HANSEN BERTHA BURNETT
Tel. 641 21 W. Putnam Avenue

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler *Silversmith*
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

TAYLOR'S
GREETING CARDS
MAGAZINES
LENDING LIBRARY
COS COB TEL. 2047

HARTFORD

Cameras and Supplies
Eye Glasses and Spectacles
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
882 MAIN STREET

GREYSTONE PRODUCTS
are always good
Greystone Mayonnaise, made in West Hartford—15c, 26c and 50c a jar.
Convenient parking space for 200 cars.

M. J. Burnham, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
NEWTON TUNNEL COAL CO.
Quality and Service Since 1873
218 PEARL STREET Phone 7-4131

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

Shampooing—Finger Waving
Marcelling—Haircutting
All Done the Proper Way
Middlesex Beauty Salon
113 COLLEGE STREET Phone 350

Pelton Drug Store
Established 1800 Phone 1490
CORNER MAIN and WILLIAMS STREETS
TOILET ARTICLES
of All Kinds

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

James A. Spinetta
Meats, Groceries and Sea Foods.
Fruits and Vegetables Out of Their Season
Our own make Cocoanut Popcorn 25c lb.
Peanut Brittle 15c lb.
Ph. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
TWO STORES
WHITTEMORE'S WHITE DRESSING

J. E. SEIBERT AND SON
New Britain's Pioneer Dairy
Perfectly Pasteurized
Milk and Cream
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
433-435 PARK STREET Ph. 1720

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing
Domestics, 9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6 cents a square foot.
Rugs Stored During Summer
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

MANHATTAN
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 ASHMUN STREET PHONE 8-5605

QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE Co.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Ann Allen Towns
24 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
139 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers *Two Stores*
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Draperies, Curtains, Floor Coverings.
WINDOW SHADES—VENETIAN BLINDS
28-34 Wall Street Phone 550 Norwalk
You will enjoy shopping in our store—always something new and at reasonable prices.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Try Our Special Candy
*50c

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

AUGUST SALES OF FURS and FURNITURE
are bringing many thrifty buyers to the store these days.
SEE SPECIAL DISPLAYS in CHENANGO STREET WINDOWS and you, too, will be interested
at McLEAN'S

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
D. T. HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN STREET

Sherwood's Restaurants
Direct Route Buffalo-New York
Sherwood's Grill {97 Court St. / Dial 2-3071
Downyflake Shop {54 Court St. / Dial 4-5327

Bates-Troy Laundry
Phone 4-1371
A Laundry Service for Every Home and Purse

Douglas Coal and Supply Co., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 Grand Avenue Dial 7-5815

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

McComb & McComb
Leading Finen Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2033 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

Harry P. Hoblin
Incorporated
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107
Hardware—Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE
FOR CHOICE
MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Will repair any clock or watch REGARDLESS of age, make or condition.
Work called for and delivered.
A. A. BOCK
Repairman of Fine Timepieces.
110 Elmwood Ave., near Allen GRant 8289

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Mirrorkleaners
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Homer's Service
2724 BAILEY AVENUE
Gasoline, Oil, Accessories
HOMER G. SCHOPF, *Proprietor*

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET

GLENS FALLS

PLAN TO SHOP AT
The Karmelkorn Shop
Delicious Home Made Candies
COOL SODA GRILL
Fascinating Fresh Crunchy
KARMELKORN
17 WARREN ST. GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Essolene
A New Motor Fuel That Guarantees Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Plain and Fancy Rolls
LENRAY BAKERY
nd DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

DRESSES
MILLINERY
ROLLINS HOSIERY
and
SILK UNDERWEAR
at Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Landy Bros.
DYERS CLEANERS
Phone 7976 and we will store and fully insure your valuable Furs. Low Summer rates on Repairing and Remodeling.
Dyers Furriers, Cleaners
213 Hopkins Avenue
Non-Submersion method of Cleaning and Glazing.

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

GENE'S
Service Station and Garage
2718 Elmwood Ave., cor. Fowler
We serve you with a smile.
Del. 9830 E. J. Boll

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES
and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephones
For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

Painter Decorator
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

"The quality of your Printing reflects the character of your business."
Charles O. Boyer
Superior Printing
3 Foxhurst Road Tel. Freeport 5646

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEORGE KEYES, Prop.
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods
Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
Tel. BAyside 9-2080, 9-2081, 9-1749
DOUGLASTON, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 Mott Avenue
Near Christian Science Church

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS
and FURRIERS, Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits
1859 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science church

Kozy Kiddie Shop, Inc.
"Everything for Children From Tots to Teens"
1062 Central Avenue, Opp. Woolworth's

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
CEDARHURST WOODMERE
FAR ROCKAWAY NEPONSET

Levy Cedarhurst Bootery, Inc.
(Formerly Vogue Bootery)
Shoes for the Family
Agency for Vogue Nature Shoes for Children and Arch Rest for Women
Central Ave., opp. Central Theatre
Phone Ced. 3621

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
Westminster Radio
SEE THE NEW 1934
NORGE ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

See Your Candy Made in Our Visible Candy Kitchen
IDA MAY CHOCOLATES
1080 Broadway—Woodmere
Tel. Franklin 2250 Mail Orders Filled

FLUSHING

SPECIAL
for July and August
ALL PERMANENT WAVES $5.00
CLARA P. ANDREWS, *Hairdresser*
154-22 Northern Boulevard FL. 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INCORPORATED
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

HATS GREATLY REDUCED FOR CLEARANCE
THE boulevard shop
143-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
CLOSED EVENINGS AFTER SIX

THE FABRIC SHOP
Materials of Distinction and Quality in Silks, Velvets, Woolens, Cotton Goods, Dress Goods and Draperies. McCall Patterns
Great Reductions on All Summer Fabrics
RALPH ATKINS & CO.
3623 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

In Forest Hills IT'S
RAULS
Featuring Dining in Our Garden
Dinners: 65c, $1.00 and $1.25
107-28 Continental Ave., near Queens Blvd.
Try our delicious sodas, and toilet requisites

The Shops With a Reputation
ACAMPORA'S
DEPENDABLE DRUG SHOPS
Cor. Queens Blvd. and Continental Ave. Tel. Bo. 8-2326
Station Square Tel. Bo. 8-6526

AUSTIN
HAND LAUNDRY
STRICTLY HAND WORK
SPECIAL CARE TAKEN ON SHIRTS
72-26 Austin St. BOulevard 8-2519

ADEL CO.
Dry Cleaning at Wholesale Prices
Men's Suits, Plain Dresses
This Week's Special 39c
(Retail Value 75c and $1.00)
Extra charge for Call and Delivery.
72-05 Austin Street BOulevard 8-0521

HERMANN'S
BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing
72-56 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7169

FREEPORT

ESSOLENE
VETERANS SUPER SERVICE STATION
MERRICK ROAD AND WASHINGTON ST.
Fuel Oils, General Repairs
Lubrication, Tires, Batteries
Phone Freeport 2738—Night Freeport 5770
FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

La Petite
Beauty Salon
SEASON'S SPECIAL
CROQUIGNOLE
PERMANENT WAVE $5.00
All branches of Beauty Culture
93 South Grove Street Freeport 6129

SPECIAL
Armstrong's Linoleum
39c Square Yard
Tel. Freeport 779-J
13 E. Sunrise Highway
Near Freeport Theatre

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG.
Tel. Freeport 1539
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
ROCKVILLE CENTER

North East Meat Market
M. F. KOCH, Prop.
TELEPHONE 125 BROADWAY
FREEPORT 5592 FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

Weiss
FUR AND CLOTH COATS
STYLES READY. ORDER NOW
Prices Moderate
Remodeling and Alterations
Merrick Road Tel. 4405
East of Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
118 S. Main St.
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

GLEN HEAD

Charles P. Green
Builder of Estates
Complete from Roads to Decorations. Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable.
ANYWHERE REFERENCES
P. O. Box 257 Glen Head, Long Island
Glen Cove 2433-W

HEMPSTEAD

For Beach or Lawn
Tables, Umbrellas and All Types Chairs
Specialists in Fishing Tackle
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD

GAS OIL REPAIRING
RICHFIELD
The Choice of Champions
L. CHURCHILL and G. CHARLES
Authorized Agents
Tel. Hemp. 1839 Main, cor. Jackson St
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
DELCO HEAT BURNERS
CONDITIONAIRE
REFRIGERATORS
PETERSEN
Storage Battery Co., Inc.
HEMPSTEAD 748

NASSAU LUMBER CO. INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

FRED W. RUGHEIMER
THE SQUARE PLUMBER
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone Hempstead 5227
ESTIMATING JOBBING
Jerusalem and Hawthorne Avenues

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243
Marcel From Paris, Inc.
Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE
You Are Assured of a Square Deal
LOUIS SACKS
Hempstead's Reliable Jeweler
Since 1914
38 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
37-62 86th Street, near Roosevelt Avenue
Telephone Newtown 9-6975

GOLDEN PHEASANT
BARBER SHOP
and BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 35c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE New. 9-3698

Betty Hat Shoppe
Ready Made—Draped to the Head — Individually Styled
37-28A 82ND STREET
HAV. 9-8553

HONESTY, COURTESY, SERVICE
Two things that you can do with your old gold—sell it for cash or apply it towards the purchase of anything you may buy from
JACOB FRIEDMAN
Watchmaker—Jeweler
40-42 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9674
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of F. T. D.
Wedding Decorations, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. JAMAICA 3-0183

Greasing, Oiling, Alemiting, Washing
SEA HORSE AUTO LAUNDRY
and SERVICE STATION
MAX SCHRAGE
Merrick Road and 107 Avenue
Tel. Jamaica 6-10491
Polishing Simoniz-Specialists Vacuuming

KEW GARDENS

One-Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
ORION CLEANERS
81-26 Lefferts Blvd. Virginia 7-2207

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

Experts in Hair Tinting
Over ten years of satisfactory service in this work has extended our reputation to many distant parts.
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
69 ATLANTIC AVENUE
LYNBROOK, L. I. Tel. Lynbrook 6327
For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn 4827 and Lyn 4891

COSLOW'S
KIDDIE SHOPS
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
(1 Day to 14 Years)
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

The Peoples National Bank & Trust Co.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK, N. Y.
Equipped to render every banking service.

Community Filling Station
BROADWAY and STAUDERMAN AVE.
Batteries Recharged and Rentals
General Repairs
WALTER G. KOSCH Tel. Lyn. 3793

PATCHOGUE

Olympia Confectionery
Home of Quality
We Make Guaranteed
Pure Ice Cream and Candy
Delicately smooth—Marvelous flavor
50c Qt. 25c Pt. 15c ½-Pt.
32 SO. OCEAN AVENUE

NAN GURNEY
RESTAURANT . . . INN
LUNCHEON 65 CENTS—DINNER $1.00
for the discriminating
FORMERLY NAN'S KITCHEN OF BOSTON
22 East Main Street Tel. Patchogue 1528

TYDOL SERVICE STATION
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
PATCHOGUE
EMMETT NEWTON, Manager
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

G. BRANDAU
16 S. OCEAN AVENUE
SELECT MEATS
AND
S. & W. CANNED GOODS

SWEZEY & NEWINS, Inc.
PATCHOGUE and HUNTINGTON
Summer Furnishings and Apparel
Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators

Ford
Tel. Patchogue 1133
Patchogue
Auto Corporation
F. O. Muller, *Manager*
Main Street, Patchogue, N. Y.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT IND. LAUNDRY, Inc.
Park Street, Blue Point, L. I.
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANING
Telephones—Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

R. P. JESCHKE
HARDWARE — PAINTS
HOUSEWARES
deliveries gladly made
19 MAIN ST. TEL. SAYVILLE 1096

ASK EDWARDS
INSURER—REALTOR
Established 1865
Insurance, Any Kind, Anywhere
Real Estate, Cottages, Farms, Water Front
48-50 Main St. Phone Sayville 107

QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
"Expert Watch Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
Tishman's
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

QUEENS VILLAGE
AWNING & SHADE CO.
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

PHILECE GOWNS
BIG SALE
Remaining Summer Stock Must Go
Regardless of Price
Queens Theater Building, Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Bldg., Rockville Cen., L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
Save on Your Household Budget
Roasted or Virginia Style HAMS Free of Charge

Housewives: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Prime Meats
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

JAHN'S
SODA and CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

"All That the Name Implies"
STERLING
DRUG STORE
113-02 Jamaica Avenue, Cor. 113th Street
TOILETRIES SODAS ICE CREAMS
TEL. VIRGINIA 7-4828

Phone Richmond Hill 2-3037 Estab. 1874
Hollis 5-5363
WESLEY HAFF
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVERS AND PACKERS
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Rejuvenate Your Car Spring Sp. $3.95
Expert Repairs on all cars
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill. 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
Rich. Hill 2-4004

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave. Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets Fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815, 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

VON BROOK BROS.

Delicatessen
19 N. PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

Showing a very good selection of IN BETWEEN SEASON DRESSES and HATS, at very moderate prices.
frances
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594

MODERN MAJESTIC
LAUNDRY
FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE
106 No. Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 62

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Full Line of Clothing,
Furnishing and Hats
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R V. C. 2540

MOLIETTA
Beauty Shop
Expert Permanent Waving, $5, $6 and $7.50
La Salle, Croquignole, Frederic and Keen
49 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 43

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

SCHOELERMANN

Candy Luncheon Soda
ICE CREAM
13 N. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 1029

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Have Your
PRESSING REPAIRING CLEANING DYEING
done at the
Empire Tailoring Co.
123 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 447
Furs Glazed and Repaired

24 HOURS SERVICE
Nichol's Service Station
Barry Ave. and Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 468-3194
GASOLINE OIL SUPPLIES
PENNSYLVANIA TIRES

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil. Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

M&F
VICTORIA
Cleaners and Dyers
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Alterations of All Kinds
504 SOUTH 5TH AVENUE
Phone Oakwood 4426

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

We Have Some Unusual "BUYS" and RENTALS
HARRY LEVY Real Estate
Oakwood 1300
85 Gramatan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
List your property with us.

NEWBURGH

Linoleum Lacquer
Keeps linoleum cleaner longer. Saves surface, preserves pattern and colors. Dries glossy hard in one hour. One Quart coats 120 square feet.
BUY PAINT AT SEARS AND SAVE
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
Guernsey Raw or Pasteurized Milk
NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

FIRST IN FASHION
COATS AND DRESSES
Paris Millinery
92 Water Street
Newburgh, N. Y.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

FERGUSON'S
FINE FOOD
Delicious and tempting dependably pure. Phone your order in . . . We'll deliver it.
New Rochelle 8400
It Costs No More at Ferguson's

Madeline's
Beauty Shop
FREDERIC'S COMBINATION
PERMANENT WAVE 5.00 and 6.50
FREDERIC'S FULL CROQUIGNOLE 6.50
Limited time only.
Room 207 81 Centre Avenue
Telephone N. R. 6536

Special July Installation Offer on
Silent Glow Oil Burners
Install Burner NOW. Enjoy automatic hot water all Summer—No payments until Fall.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue Phone N. R. 1000

Collom Sport Shop
CLOTHES for Town and Country
Our Entire Summer Stock at
Unprecedented Prices
SIX LOCKWOOD AVENUE N. R. 5424

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

AT LAST!
A SHOP
EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED
TO
Fashions in China and Glassware
Charm in Design and Quality
Unbelievably Low in Price
HOENIG'S
591 Main Street, Loew's Bldg.

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

CASPARIAN
IMPORTER
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5965

BENJAMIN COHEN
Outfitters, Inc.
Store-Wide Clearance Sale
23 Mechanic Street N. R. 2393

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE

Schroeder Bros., Grocers
1597 Flatbush Avenue, Cor. Avenue "H"
MANSFIELD 6-7620

LOUIS ZAKON
Brooklyn's Smartest Beauty Salons
6909 Fifth Avenue
Atlantic 5-1793
8321 Fifth Avenue
Shore Road 5-4564
ZAKON'S Vegetable Shampoo Covers Gray Hair, $1.75

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
Over 25 Years' Experience
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

JOHN BENDER
Prime Meats and Poultry
602 Nostrand Avenue
Sterling 3-2590

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty. OIL Burners installed. Estimates cheerfully given.
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood

KREMER'S
Ice Cream Parlors
Candy and Luncheonette
563 Nostrand and 1705 Broadway

REMOVAL NOTICE
FROM ROSS' BOOK STORE 1116 to
1112 Flatbush Avenue
WATCHMAKER—JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
INGERSOLL 2-8462

Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
Featuring fall models in the newest shades. Reasonably priced. Sizes 21 to 24.
620 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Dean and Pacific Streets

HARRY BROWN
Jeweler
U. S. Government License to Buy Old Gold
598 Nostrand Ave. Est. 1912 Sterling 3-2134

Jerry's
BEAUTY STUDIO
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
4816 13TH AVE. Windsor 6-0213-4

Freda's Beauty Shop

Croquignole and Spiral
Permanent Wave $5.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.

BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3708

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
EYES EXAMINED
2 West Fordham Rd.,
Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

ORIENTAL LAUNDRY
549 BROOK AVE., NEAR 149TH ST.
Telephone Melrose 5-4153
Goods Called For and Delivered

B. & J. C. MINDEN
INSURANCE
277 Broadway Phone
New York City Worth 2-1174

FARAMO'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
334 EAST GUN HILL ROAD
Between Decatur and Hull Avenues
Telephone for appointment
Olinville 2-9573

PORT CHESTER

Kesbec
Quality Service Stations
● *Esso* ● *Essolene* ● *Essolube*
427 N. Main Street Tel. 283
Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

Brock's Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET
The Home of
FINE SHIRTS
Neckwear, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Keep Your Eye on Luckey's During AUGUST
It will be a busy month for us and an exciting one for you. Special events—real values—startling innovations and many more.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

A COMPLETE LINE OF
HEINZ—ready to eat food
MONARCH—fancy canned goods
at B & M Pure Food Market
PHONE 6160 *Free Delivery*

PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
82 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Your children are entitled to the best milk offered to the public.
Gauthier Milk Corp.
140 PARKER AVE. Phone 5309

Mid-Summer Sale
Rugs and Furniture
The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Charlotte 1649 daily except Saturdays.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
RESTAURANT and FOUNTAIN SERVICE
Temperance Beverages Only. Fresh candies from our own candy kitchen.

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Harry T. B. Richardson
Bakery
ancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

Georgina Speare Book Shop
128 Cutler Building
BOOKS
Greeting Cards Rental Library
Main 6585

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Frank A. Christa
High Grade Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles and Soaps
27 Evergreen Street Glenwood 4087-J

Geo. P. Hoffman Co.
136 Brooks Avenue Genesee 3367
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
Service Since 1918

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

Projansky Co.
Fur Storage
2½% of the valuation.
Furriers—Tailors to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVENUE Stone 337—338

NEW YORK

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Blue stone for driveways and walks.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
81 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager,
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
DEVOE PAINTS
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4028

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for

Gotham
Gold Stripe
Hosiery
95c
and up to
$1.95
The CARL COMPANY

The ROLLATOR
NRA WE DO OUR PART
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
ON SALE AT
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA WE DO OUR PART
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

NRA WE DO OUR PART
Ask for Demonstration
AIRFLOW DE SOTO
or PLYMOUTH
FRANKLIN-WRIGHT CO., Inc.
De Soto—Plymouth Dealers
1012-14 STATE STREET Phone 2-6210

HOLTZMANN'S
QUALITY CLOTHES
Since 1871
Sole Agents for the Nettleton Shoes
259 STATE ST. Phone 4-9510
NRA WE DO OUR PART

SYRACUSE

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
366 SO. WARREN STREET

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Chicago MAKES CLOTHES LAST LONGER
The Holzwarth Store
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

TROY

Sim & Co.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Also objects of art, Antiques, Beautiful China and Leather

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST, Phones 4-3175

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Three Great August Events
Planned months in advance, the August Sale of Fur Coats, Bedding and Furniture, offers you savings out-of-the-ordinary. Each stock is replete with fresh, new, quality merchandise you'll appreciate.
COME! BUY! SAVE!
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, NEW YORK

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

SCHWENDER'S
201 COLUMBIA STREET PL. 20419
General Electric Refrigerators, Washers Ironers, Cleaners, Radios
Magic Chef Ranges

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Glass or Pewter
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 Genesee Street Tel. 2-0018
The Utica Home of Kirk Silver

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
A complete line of strictly FRESH SEA FOOD received daily
LOBSTERS—SOFT CLAMS—STEAMERS
LITTLE NECK and CHOWDER CLAMS
FRESH CRAB MEAT
SOFT SHELL CRABS
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone W.P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

THE BEST VALUES ARE ALWAYS OBTAINED FROM AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION
We are equipped to promptly take care of anything electrical
WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
82 Martine Ave. Tel. White Plains 3100

FINAL REDUCTIONS
FLORSHEIM SHOES
For Men and Women
Sale Ends Saturday, August 11th
ROBERT ROTH
(In Balkin's)
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

LEIGHTON'S
90 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Restaurant Bakery Catering
A delightful Colonial atmosphere where you are always welcome. Special Sunday Dinners.

J. J. FOLEY COAL CO.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main Street Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery
ICE CREAM for All Occasions

JACOBS' MARKET
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
WEEK-END SPECIALS
Free Delivery
8 EAST POST RD. Tel. W. P. 5690—5691

YONKERS

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6435—9083

SEY-MOUR
Ladies' Specialty Shop
Look for Our New and Larger Store at
369 South Broadway
"Kickernick" sold exclusively with us.

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood.
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

Our August Sale
of FUR and CLOTH COATS
Now in Progress
The Fashion Shop
10 Main Street Yonkers, N. Y.

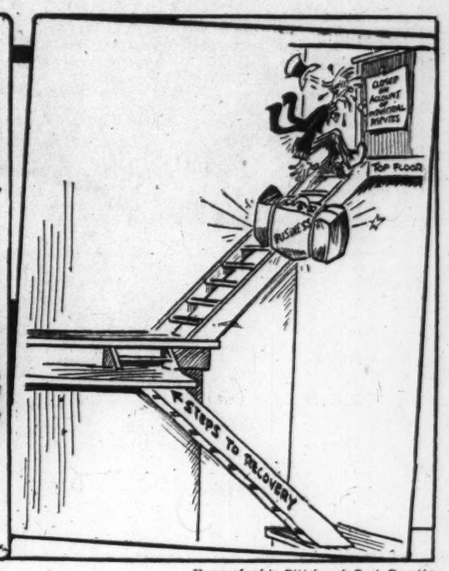
Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Thriving On It

Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Impossible to Win!

Herblock in Easton (Penna.) Express
And Look Who Gets the Silver Lining



Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Is This What He's Climbing Up To?

With the Inventors

Perfume Vaporizer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE inconspicuous little ring around the top of the electric light bulb is a perfume vaporizer, designed to sweeten the home atmosphere. It is likely to be most popular near the kitchen to dispel cooking odors. This invention of P. A. Seewagen, of Los Angeles, was granted U. S. Patent No. 1966738.

In Lighter Vein

The Higher the Noisier

Smith lived on the ground floor and he suffered from very noisy neighbors in the flat above. Seeing an article on noisy and inconsiderate neighbors, he thought his opportunity for a protest had come. So he cut it out and took it to Jones in the flat above.

As Jones read it, a smile crept over his face. "Great!" he cried. "Oh, lovely. Lend it to me for five minutes, will you, old chap? I want to show it to those noisy folk upstairs."—*Children's Newspaper.*

All in a Day's Work

"Look here," the poet gasped to the editor. "I wrote a poem to my little boy and began the first verse with these words: 'My son, my pigmy counterpart.'"

"Yes?"

"Read!" he exploded. "See what your compositor did to my opening line."

The editor read, "'My son, my pig, my counterpart.'"

Architectural Triumph

Two ladies were attending a concert or something at the Civic Auditorium. Seated in the parquet, they looked about them.

"Nice building," said one lady. "What style of architecture is it?"

"I'm not quite sure," said the other lady, "but I think it's Reminiscence."—*Pasadena paper, quoted in Literary Digest.*

Intuition

He: "My dear, this book is a remarkable work. Nature is marvelous! Stupendous! When I read a book like this, it makes me think how lowly, how insignificant is man."

She: "A woman doesn't have to wade through four hundred pages to discover that!"—*Outspan.*

Today's Limerick

A maiden residing in Leicester,
Met a man who was really a jeicester.
His quips gave enjoyment,
But, lacking employment,
Not for long did his jokes intereicester.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Her Own Magazine

WITH hard times creeping near her door, no work to be found, a woman thumbed her typewriter. She glanced back over her shoulder to a trunk filled with practice stories, poems, and funny sayings she had saved from her flights when she had hopes of becoming a famous writer.

"Why not?" she breathed. She counted the few pennies in her purse. "Enough for stencils and ink!" To the minister she hastened and borrowed his mimeograph. Two days later she tripped from door to door, calling on neighbors and friends, and sold 20-page mimeographed magazines, all of her own writings.

"Success!" she beamed. "Why, it's a gold mine. It's not only bread and butter. It's a spur to my latent talent, a prospect for a future, and best of all, it has led me to look within myself and to find a way to hoe my own row without depending upon friends to push me into a place in life."

Mary C. H.

Paper Cup Plants

A YOUNG mother who needed to supplement the family income, covered paper cups with crêpe paper in various shades, filled them with sand, and "planted" a gay trio of paper rosebuds. These attractive things sold for ten cents each; and as used drinking cups were gladly provided by an office near by, and the paper cost very little, and the rosebuds were easily and quickly made, a nice little holiday fund was earned. The gay little pots of flowers were often ordered to match the kitchen or bedroom where they were to be used.

Mrs. Helen H.

Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Fisherman's Luck

Quotation for Today

THE world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.—THACKERAY.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sardis

THE city of Sardis lay in eastern Asia Minor, within the Roman Province known as Asia, and was the leading town of the district of Lydia, once ruled over by the fabulously wealthy Croesus; indeed it has been described as "one of the oldest and most important cities of Asia Minor." It was situated on the River Hermus about 60 miles from the Ægean Sea, and owed its riches largely to the gold which was found in the sand of a near-by stream.

Sardis is familiar to students of the Bible as the home of one of the seven churches addressed by the author of the book of Revelation (Rev. 1:11). The message the church received was a stern one, for its works were not found "perfect before God" (Rev. 3:2); nevertheless, it still contained a group of those who had remained faithful; and had not "defiled their garments" (Rev. 3:4).

What They Say

Dignity

"Dignity is like a perfume; those who use it are scarcely conscious of it."—*Queen Christina of Sweden.*

Pure Liberty

"There is no such thing as a compromise with liberty. Liberty cannot be blended or adulterated."—*Fiorello LaGuardia.*

Injustices

"If the international injustices strewn about Europe calling for treaty revision are to be righted by force, new and probably greater injustices will result."—*Ernest Remnant.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newcastle, Indiana

MRS. WILL SMITH of Newcastle is rejoicing in having found a man with such a high sense of honesty that he pays his bills as soon as he is able, even though the bills were incurred a generation ago and the one to whom the bill was due is no longer here to collect the money.

Answering the doorbell at her home one day recently, Mrs. Smith discovered a man who asked her name and the name of her father, and then handed her an envelope.

The envelope contained 31 dollar bills and a note explaining that this sum was offered as a partial payment on a loan which the donor of the bills had obtained many years ago from Mrs. Smith's father. The note stated further that the debtor had until this time been unable to pay the debt, but that now he was beginning to have a little money which could be used to pay debts, and that further payments on this debt would follow in a short time.

Daily Anecdote

Pigalle's Fine Supper

JEAN BAPTISTE PIGALLE, a famous French sculptor of the eighteenth century, had laid by 12 louis d'ors for a journey from Lyons to Paris. Just before his departure he met a man evidently in trouble, and asked if he might be of assistance.

"Ah, sir," exclaimed the stranger, for want of 10 louis, I must be dragged this evening to a dungeon, and be separated from a tender wife and numerous family."

"Is that all," replied Pigalle. "Come along with me. I have 12 of them in my trunk and they are all at your service."

News of his generosity quickly spread. The following day a friend asked the truth of the report. "Mon ami," said Pigalle, "what a delicious supper did I make last night, upon bread and cheese, with a family who blessed me at every mouthful they ate, which was moistened with the tears of gratitude."

Brevities

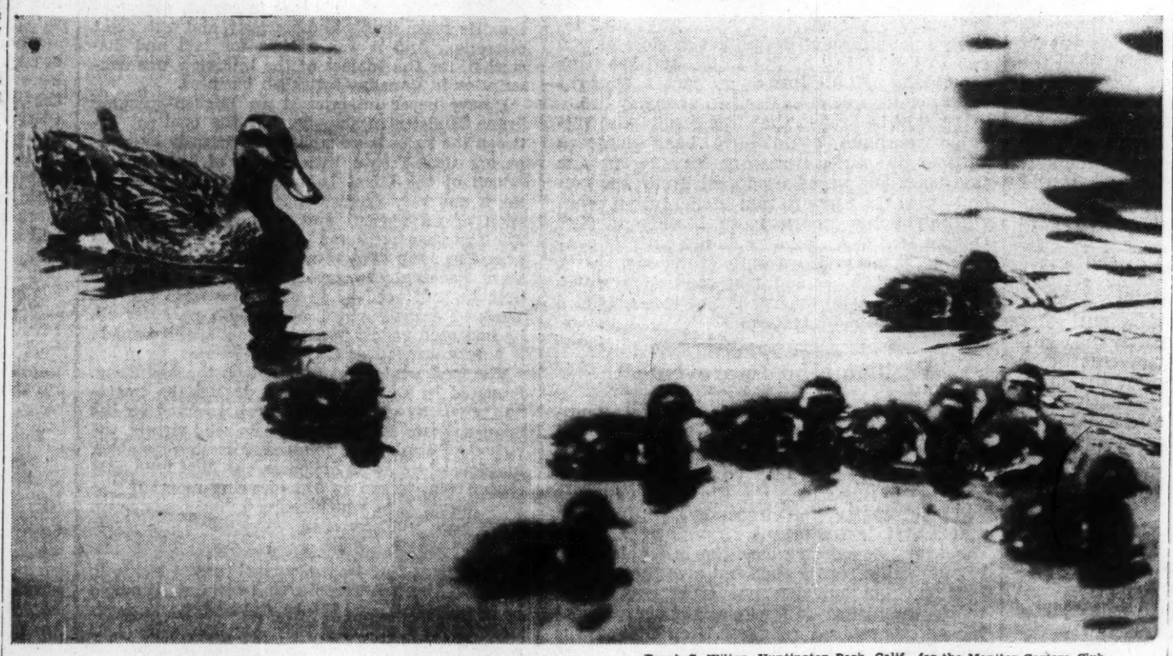
Philadelphia Inquirer: For the most part, we can no more understand a broadcast from Little America than a 6-year-old can hear a call to come in and "get washed up."

Detroit News: New York is no longer dumping its garbage at sea. The Jersey bather now has no way of knowing when the watermelon season has opened in Manhattan.

Arkansas Gazette: Horticulture note says tomatoes grow reddest when not exposed to the hottest sun. Wherein most of us differ from tomatoes.

Humorist: A Sunderland woman has lived rent free for three years because she has been unable to find the landlord. The usual excuse is that the tenant cannot find the rent.

Out for Their First Swim


Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., for the Monitor Camera Club.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Mass Attack*

By CARMACK

It was getting pretty late this afternoon and the later it grew the hungrier I got—
Finally I went to the Boss and said—"Look here—Isn't it time you were giving us our supper?"
But he went right on reading his ol' book—
So I went back to the bunch and said—"Maybe if we all tackle him at once he'll pay us a little attention"—
And tackle him we did!
And what's more—we got our supper!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

How Dictatorships Grow

ADOLF HITLER'S tributes to Paul von Hindenburg, and the laying aside of the now historic title of "President" of Germany, provide a graceful recognition of the Field Marshal's unique contribution to the Reich. In his speeches at Tannenberg and before the Reichstag, Herr Hitler pursued an entirely historic vein. There was much besides eulogy which a puzzled world would gladly have heard from him. And not the least would have been reference to the deep significance of the combining of Chancellorship and Chief Executive in a single office that sweeps away the last vestige of relation to the concepts of popular government.

It would be too much to say that this latest step marked the final collapse of the republican Constitution of Weimar. The end of representative government in Germany dates more accurately from January 30, of this year, when the Reichs Cabinet was empowered to change the Constitution itself. But the fulfillment of Herr Hitler's "leadership" plan does illuminate the breach between legality and absolutism which all dictators must ultimately face.

Paradoxically, in combining the two offices, Herr Hitler swept aside the law which the National Socialists themselves introduced in the Reichstag in December, 1932, to prevent the then Chancellor, Kurt von Schleicher, from using his office as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Throughout all these changes there has been an effort to retain what German jurists term a "legalistic continuity." But the record appears somewhat tenuous. The enabling act of March, 1933, on which the power of decree of the Hitler Cabinet was based, was enacted by a legislature that obtained its necessary majority through the proscribing of some eighty opposition deputies. Consolidation of power followed through rapid marches, even to the "legalization" of previously extralegal actions—a practice which again was followed after the Brown Shirt purge of June 30.

Similar ideology extends to popular elections themselves. The plebiscite of Nov. 12, 1933, was conducted to obtain indorsement of the Government's already accomplished retirement from the League of Nations. In the forthcoming "election" on August 19 the German people will be asked to approve Herr Hitler's *de facto* assumption of the dual rôle of Chancellor-Chief Executive. Moreover, an opposition-less plebiscite under dictatorial control cannot be considered a spontaneous expression of popular opinion.

Yet dictatorship in Germany must trace its beginnings further back than the advent of Herr Hitler. The seeds were sprouted when the framers at Weimar drafted a Constitution often called the most liberal in the world. They included the now almost forgotten Article 48, which gave the President the authority, in times of emergency, to set aside the representative machinery and govern by decree. It was the use of this power by previous Chancellors which gradually sanctioned dictatorial government.

The result has proved again the grave dangers that arise in compromising between popular and autocratic forms. For the German Constitution makers temporized because they neither dared nor desired to commit the country, unexperienced in popular government, to a complete democracy. Inherently, the problem was that the ideals of representative government had not found full sanction in the German thought. Then, as today, acquiescence to arbitrary leadership appeared the highest civic virtue. It is only as this concept changes that the restoration of collective and individual rights can begin.

Forests Must Have Trees

DURING the recent dry spell many states closed their forests to campers and sportsmen in order to cut down losses by fire. For those who have witnessed a forest fire at its height or seen the desolation attendant afterward, the wisdom of this move is apparent.

But many fires are started by sparks from passing railway locomotives. The number has been estimated as high as eight daily during dry weather. Fire rangers in the Northwest successfully experimented with high-powered automobiles equipped with flanged wheels for travel on rails. Following behind passenger and freight trains these automobiles carry rangers and fire-fighting equipment to stop incipient fires before they cause serious harm.

Thus the Northwest had three factors operating in its favor during 1933 to cut down fire losses. The total figure was one-third that of the previous year and over earlier years the gains were even more noticeable. Some national forests for the first time in years experienced a clean record with no fires recorded. The three factors were: 1. A wetter season; 2. The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and 3. Use of rail equipment to follow trains. At a time when the nation's thoughts are turned toward the saving of our forests, such efforts as CCC organization and extra precautions by forest rangers deserve high commendation.

The East, New England in particular, would do well to profit by the experience in the Northwest. Large numbers of CCC camps are established in the northeastern states, capable of guarding the forests to a certain extent. Lumber, pulp and allied industries in the area rank second in importance only to manufacturing. It would seem wise in view of the need for protection against sparks from engines to adopt western methods, particularly in heavily wooded sections where railroads travel through miles of dense woodland and where fires would have to make considerable progress before coming to the notice of the nearest forest ranger.

Educational Overhauling

AN OVERHAULING of the educational curriculum in the United States has long been due. Such at least is the opinion of some school administrators, a growing body of teachers and perhaps the public at large—though on this subject the public as a rule is strangely inarticulate. The depression, which included a depressing lack of funds for educational purposes, added new impetus to the movement for reform, and the recent appointment by the New York Superintendent of Schools of a committee to evaluate the traditional curricula of both elementary and secondary schools is one outcome.

Dr. William E. Grady, one of the members of the committee, is outspoken in his criticism of things as they are: "Many of the subjects," he says, "have been retained largely through the inertia and inbreeding that characterize a profession that conceives its chief function to be to teach an ancient cultural inheritance, with but little recognition of the demands of an urgent present into which pupils are projected." He complains that while pupils study the history of ancient times, they learn nothing of the changing world drama of today, or of the social and economic policies of such countries as Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan.

There is much truth in this charge. Reform is needed—particularly in the direction of a unifying purpose running through the whole which will help the pupils to a stimulating realization that education is indeed a preparation for life—in a broad and understandable sense. But let not the champions of reform be overzealous. There is value in the traditional, cultural subjects and they must find their place in the unified whole. Nor must weakness in the curriculum be confused with weakness in other elements of the educational field.

When, for instance, Prof. Alfred N. Whitehead includes in his indictment of the present fare "History from which nothing flows . . . and lastly, most dreary of all, literature, represented by plays of Shakespeare, with philological notes and short analyses of plot," he is referring not so much to weakness in the curriculum, as to inferior textbooks, or incompetent teachers, or stultifying examination requirements—or all three together. In the hands of a competent teacher history and literature are of course of immense cultural value. Even Soviet Russia, essentially practical and technical in its educational outlook, has reversed its decision on the question of history and has once more sanctioned adoption of that subject in the curriculum.

It would be interesting to invite each member of the newly formed committee to read Albert Jay Nock's article, "The Value of Useless Knowledge," published in a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly. His argument, so delightfully and paradoxically presented, is that such knowledge (much of it more or less useless from a practical point of view) leaves behind a residuum of real value.

"The essence of culture," he writes, "is never to be satisfied with a conventional account of anything, no matter what, but always instinctively to cut through it and get as close as you can to the reality of the thing, and see it as it actually is." Culture is in fact a thought ability which exercises itself in everyday life.

It might be argued that this result—the valuable residuum—could have been achieved without so much necessary learning in the first place and necessary forgetting in the second—that the presentation in the initial process might have been more intelligent. But though Mr. Nock's paradox is not entirely convincing, it is a good example of his own thesis, for it leaves a residuum of conviction which would be a useful deposit in the thinking of a committee bent on reform.

Positive Film Improvement

THE campaign by the churches against undesirable films in the United States has now spread to Great Britain. There is reason to hope this may be the beginning of a period during which the Christian churches will take strong action on socially harmful films.

If so, it is important that their attitude should not be merely a negative one, calculated to antagonize rather than improve the cinema. It is far from desirable that the cinema should repeat the history of the relations of the theater and organized religion. Even during the greatest age of the English drama, the Elizabethan, the theater failed to fulfill its highest mission partly because of the hostility that existed between it and the religious denominations of its time.

Later, the shutting of the theaters by the Puritans, in Professor Quiller-Couch's opinion, was the chief reason why John Milton, who might have given to the drama a note of sublimity that it has generally lacked, abandoned the idea of composing "Paradise Lost" as a play. And for two centuries subsequently the English theater was in large measure given over to scurrility and worthlessness because it was boycotted by the churches and by everything for which the churches stood. The revival of the theater during the last thirty years has coincided with the more sympathetic attention it has received from religious organizations.

Such attention should be given to the cinema; and it need not in any way be less than critical and constructive. It is odd that, although many bodies have been formed with the object of boycotting bad films, no similar organizations have been established for praising and recommending good ones. Yet the surest of all methods for getting rid of undesirable films is by encouraging the success of those that are desirable.

Private individuals can play their part in these activities. They can strenuously recommend good pictures to their friends as well as condemn bad ones, and commend the managers of their local cinemas whenever they screen something worth while. For in the cinema there is no reason why Gresham's Law should not be reversed, and good drive out bad.

A Matter of Utility

IN AMERICA'S horse-and-buggy days, certain flashily dressed men of uncertain reputation sold articles warranted excellent not only for removing soup spots, but for greasing axles and honing dull razors. Now 1934 finds men of good repute selling household appliances "of a thousand and one uses"—and making good on most of them.

To sell products in a day when a dollar is said to be worth only 60 cents—but hard enough to get for a' that—one must be versatile. But a versatile product, manufacturers believe, sells itself. Such as a metal-topped kitchen work table, 27 inches square and 36 inches high, which contains a washing machine and a machine to iron clothes—that was its *raison d'être*—but it also toasts bread, boils eggs, makes waffles; beats, stirs and mixes cake batters, slices vegetables, and—believe it or be convinced by a salesman—does the whole thing cheerfully to tunes from its own radio!

Now the air-conditioned beds will have to add bath fixtures to meet competition, and the radios, whose chief claim on shy dollars was that they doubled as alarm clocks, will have to find some more attractive features. In a day of small apartments and families "doubling up" to cut expenses, space is at a premium and "value" is no mere word. Necessity, it is said, is the mother of invention. Manufacturers now find it to be the parent of versatility, also.

Bookman's Travels

French Into English

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

GOING from Lower into Upper Canada, you pass from a French into an English country. I confess to a weakness for French Canada. Partly, no doubt, because we lived there for several years. But partly, too, I think, because of the warmth of the French nature. Our friend Cent-Trente, of the Saguenay boat, was typical of his people. He had the keen intelligence and the precision of expression of the race.

As typical, in a way, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great pride of the French-Canadians. It was with good reason that his fellow-countrymen admired and loved Sir Wilfrid. That I learned on the single occasion when I interviewed him, in war-time. To the elegance and suavity of his own race he added the dignified detachment of the Englishman. (To my chagrin, I found that he spoke better English than I did.)

He had, too, the circumlocutory habits of speech of the statesman. I believe it was my friend, le Duc de Beaufort, whom you may have heard on the air, who told me of Sir Wilfrid's parliamentary style. In replying as Prime Minister to the questions of the Leader of the Opposition, he would speak thus:

"The answer to the first question of my honorable colleague is in the negative. The answer to his second question is likewise in the negative. The answers to his third, fourth and fifth questions are the same as the answers to his first and second questions."

* * *

But he didn't talk like that in private conversation. He spoke simply and precisely, and with great discretion. And it was a time for tact and discretion, for the subject of the interview was conscription in Canada—a ticklish business.

I have never interviewed an English-speaking Prime Minister of Canada, but the contrast between the races is exemplified sufficiently by comparing Cent-Trente with No. 8, of the dining-saloon of the Great Lakes steamship Assiniboia. No. 8 was very English indeed. Undoubtedly the scion of an ancient and class-conscious family. The sort that keeps you in your place. No foolishness. But Irish Maggie was too much for his reserve. Eventually he smiled; then grinned. By the time he said good-by to us at the train for the West, he actually shook hands with us. After all, he had been twenty years in Canada, and Canada is a very democratic land.

The food, again, was different on the Assiniboia. Prepared by Chinese chefs, it lacked the imaginative quality of the French dishes served on the Saguenay trip. But it had its own solid virtues, the virtues of steaks and joints and fresh vegetables. And lots of 'em. And of course, the final fillip, afternoon tea, served in the drawing-room. If the Empire ever falls, which seems unlikely, afternoon tea, I hope, will survive it.

* * *

But in traveling from Montreal to Port McNicoll, you pass through Toronto, and certainly it would be impolite to ignore the capital of Ontario, especially in its Centennial year. And especially since a new Liberal Government has lately succeeded a 28-year-old Conservative provincial administration. Not to mention that your correspondent once lived there.

Toronto and Ontario are English, yes; but American too. Toronto is truly a little sister of Chicago, which is still celebrating its own anniversary. Toronto is very respectable, very homey; and it lays sacrifices at the feet of the same bourgeois gods which are worshiped to its south.

From Toronto a boat train takes you to Port McNicoll on Lake Huron. The Lake of the Hurons, or the "fresh-water sea," as Father Ragueneau called it in "The Jesuit Relations," is a well-bred, urbane body of water, which really should be nearer Toronto. It offers its chief thrill at Sault Ste. Marie, where your ship steps up a twenty-foot flight of stairs into what Father Ragueneau, with one of those happy characterizations typical of the "Relations," describes as "this superior Lake." Superior it is, majestic and a little menacing. But in July it was smooth as to surface, though it was swept by a wind that made strenuous the circuit of the upper deck. At Fort William, there was Thunder Cape, and the Mayanesque Mt. Mackay. Then westward again.

L. A. SLOPER.

Celebrities Off Parade—T. J. Cobden-Sanderson

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

WHEN T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, seated late one evening in my library in Boston, suddenly exclaimed, "I am the veriest impostor who ever came to your shores!" I was shocked by the bitterness with which he spoke and by the absurdity of the charge he made against himself. Yet, as I came to know him better, and became more familiar with the intimate history of the Doves Press, I understood exactly what he meant. His admirers, myself included, had clothed him with a halo to which he had no possible claim.

While serving as president of the Society of Printers in Boston, in 1908, I had invited Cobden-Sanderson to visit America for a series of lectures, in order to give American booklovers an opportunity of becoming more familiar with the work of this greatest of modern bookbinders. He was welcomed everywhere as the founder of the famous Doves Press. His immortal essay on "The Ideal Book" had given us the impression that he was a master printer, as well as a master binder—and nothing could have been farther from the facts. Cobden-Sanderson was co-founder and a partner in the Doves Press, but from the beginning Emery Walker had been the guiding genius. My friend realized that he had been receiving credit beyond his own work, but found it absolutely impossible to escape from it.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

T. J. Cobden-Sanderson

When I pressed him to explain his extraordinary statement, he threw out his arms in a gesture of despair. "I am taken everywhere to see the great collections of books," he exclaimed. "I am expected to know all about them, to wax enthusiastic over them. But I know nothing about them, and I care less."

My idol was crumbling! I was too stunned to do other than listen as he continued: "It is my own work that interests me. When I have a message to give, it comes out through my finger tips. I find the medium of expression in the tools I use in binding a book, just as someone else finds it in a brush against a canvas, or in a chisel against a piece of marble."

During my next visit to London I unraveled what had so completely mystified me in this whole experience. Cobden-Sanderson's paradoxical personality was a vital link in the chain. He was a slight man, with stooping shoulders, his red beard being tinged with gray. His manner was reserved and shy—essentially that of a dreamer, yet he possessed an unyielding will. He was so painfully absent-minded that on one occasion, when I invited him to dine with me at my hotel, he arrived the evening before, and was so mortified by his mistake that he failed to keep the appointment on the following evening.

The first forty-four years of his life, during which period he worked assiduously, had led him nowhere. At seventeen, he was apprenticed to an engineer; he studied at Cambridge for the church; at Trinity, he sought mathematical honors; for seven years he studied literature; he embraced and discarded medicine; he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice; he became a manual laborer, and from this he found his way, acting on a chance suggestion of Mrs. William Morris, to the binding of books.

Here this dreamer discovered at last the medium through which to express his message to the world. In five years he restored the ornamentation of books to its proper level, proved himself the greatest master of gold-tooling England has ever had, and was recognized as the foremost book binder of modern times.

"I despaired of knowledge in a philosophical sense," he told me, "yet I yearned to do or to make something. This was the basic idea of my life. It was gradually revealed to me that the arts and crafts of life might be employed to make society a work of art and beautiful as a whole, and in all its parts."

This, of course, was the influence of William Morris's life and writings on a peculiarly receptive spirit. The binding of a book was to Cobden-Sanderson the most beautiful part of it, and thus he was quite content to leave the mechanical manufacturing details to Emery Walker. In fact, Cobden-Sanderson had never even seen a printing press in operation when he formed his Doves Press partnership.

Yet, in spite of his vaunted interest only in his own work, this dreamer was the author of the most masterly idealistic essay in existence upon the physical aspect of the book. I had always craved a copy, printed in the beautiful Doves type Emery Walker designed, and bound by the master binder—but its price was beyond my reach. After Cobden-Sanderson left my library, that eventful evening, I found resting upon my desk his own copy of "The Ideal Book," inscribed to me, and I cherish it as a souvenir of my own contradictory reactions to an extraordinary man.

The soundness of the presentation of his subject, his artistic understanding of the significance of type as a vehicle of thought, his assessing appreciation of the importance of each portion of the book in its relation to the whole, as revealed in that volume, fully justify the judgment of the world in giving credit for practical knowledge to a theoretical idealist, who expressed the basic principles he assimilated from his associates better than they could themselves. It was as a master binder he expressed the personal message from his soul.

(Next Thursday: Auguste Rodin)

North . . South . . East . . West

Empires That Are Old but Still New

By FRANK L. PERRIN

WHAT a glorious and encouraging picture is that which the President has painted for us of the great Pacific Northwest! To one who has seen and studied its background, the coloring supplied by the distinguished visitor in his recent addresses delivered in the shadow of towering mountains brings new prospects, new and grander beauties of a reclaimed empire, substantial in its possession of natural resources, and economically self-sufficient. He seems, by inference, to paraphrase Lincoln's immortal words, "Of the people, by the people, for the people," by dedicating this new-old empire of the Northwest to and for those who claim it for their own.

What, indeed, is a heritage of economic freedom, or of political or cultural freedom, unless the privileges of use and full enjoyment are utilized? Into that vast domain there marched with Lewis and Clarke, more than a century ago, men and women of perhaps more courage than vision, seeking new homes and a new freedom from what may have seemed, even then, to be the oppression of monopolistic capitalism. They were not in quest of new markets or a new culture. Out of the rugged forests and along the swift rivers they hewed and builded, disturbed only in later years by dreams of conquest of markets somewhere below the golden horizon of the setting sun. Before 1914 there were gratifying indications that their dream would be realized. Prince Rupert was to be the great port of the northern country. By rail and by steamship the riches of forests and orchards were to be exchanged for the goods of the Orient and Hawaii.

* * *

But many things have combined to make that prospect impossible, at any rate in its dreamed-of proportions. And to the conservative appraiser and student it would not seem that there is an immediate probability of a revival of such trade. Even the grain growers in the Middle West and the manufacturers in the East are not building their hopes on an early revival of foreign commerce. It is discovered that with the new economic program made necessary by the overturning processes of war; with the destruction of the buying power of millions of peoples in both Occidental and Oriental countries, whole nations are perfecting methods which make it possible, even though it may not be wholly desirable, to live unto themselves. Thus, because of human shortsightedness and human selfishness, the nations of the world, despite newer and better facilities for communication and travel, are suddenly becoming more and more provincial.

I believe that nation is wisest, if possessing the necessary land areas, the wealth of forest, mine and agricultural resources, which just now recognizes in their true significance the changing signs of the times. That region which forms an integral part of nation or country, and which, with the abundance it possesses, learns that it is not economically dependent upon some other region or country for necessaries or comforts, or even for happiness or cultural advancement, will soonest shake off its sense of dependence or of lack.

Of course it is not to be supposed that the building of a great power project or the watering of former arid areas of fields and orchards is to supply the key which will unlock hidden treasures. But these things will supply the incentive and the courage to attain economic independence. It has become the settled conviction of many in the United States that out of the distressing experiences of recent years and the dissipation of many large paper fortunes there is emerging the dawn of a new era of equal opportunity. On the ruins of wrecked fortunes perhaps there may be erected the foundations of a new economic independence in which a greater and ever-increasing number of deserving persons may share.

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This does not forecast that Utopia of which some may claim to have indistinct but disconcerting visions. It means the more efficient use of those things which America and other countries already possess. Logically it should mean a refusal of one nation or people to share their material possessions with their neighbors who waste them in wars of conquest or revenge, and the refusal to supply arms and men in such a cause.

It is not necessary, in appraising the possibilities or weighing the wisdom of such a cause, to preach the doctrine of the isolationist. There probably never again will be a time when neighborly amenities will not be practiced, nor a time when a friendly brotherhood will not draw peoples close together. But it may be that we all will more clearly realize the meaning of true brotherhood.

Those of us who today sincerely deplore the profligate use of wealth, who are inclined to question the wisdom of attempting deliberately to destroy or prevent the normal production of food crops, might well recall the experiences of the pioneers and early settlers who were compelled to husband every resource and to wage collective community battles against want. They practiced a system of intensive and practical conservation. The rate of foreign exchange meant nothing to them. They worried not at all over tariff schedules or trade balances. Such independent economic and social empires thrived and grew. Perhaps it is because they extended their boundaries beyond logical limits that confusion has confounded the ambitious builders.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Mental Causes of Disease

THE American College of Physicians and Surgeons, learning from one of its distinguished members, Dr. Edward Weiss of Philadelphia, that as many as 45 per cent of all persons seeking medical help are suffering entirely or partially from some sort of emotional problem, is coming into an understanding, common to all advanced-workers in the profession, that physical conditions can in a very large percentage of cases be definitely traced to a mental cause. . . .

Not long ago Dr. William Brady, the well-known New York and California practitioner, who conducts a health column for a number of papers, declared:

"Worry, anxiety, fear retard or inhibit the digestive process. . . . Anger, hatred, jealousy, malevolence, all have a marked inhibiting action. . . . These unpleasant emotions throw the brake on the normal processes of digestion . . . That is how a little flare-up of anger or jealousy just before dinner drives away the appetite."

. . . In 1759, John Wesley wrote in his Journal the story of a woman with a continuous pain in her stomach, for which doctors prescribed drugs without avail. Wesley found that it resulted "from fretting . . ." and when she was comforted her physical disorder left. "Why, then," asked Wesley, "do not all physicians consider how far bodily disorders are caused or influenced by the mind?" The news story about the American College of Physicians and Surgeons indicates that this is just what they are beginning to do.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*